The New-York Times.

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THE SEIGE OF VICKSBURGH.

Advices from Gen. Grant's Army to Tuesday Last.

Gen. Logan's Siege Guns Within 100 Yards of the Rebel Works.

JOE. JOHNSTON STILL AT JACKSON.

Gen. Blair Gone Up the Yazoo.

Important News Expected from Him.

Pemberton's Dispatches Communicated to Gen. Grant.

Three Hundred Horses Shot by the Rebels.

THE LATEST CINCINNATI DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 6.

The following is a special to the *Bulletin*:

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 6.

Advices from Vicksburgh to June 2, contain no particular news. Gen. Grant is able to press the siege and take care of Johnston, who is posted still at Jackson. His reported march on Memphis is not confirmed. Our siege guns are close up to the enemy's works, and playing vigorously on them and the town. On the 1st inst. the rebels shot 300 horses on the river bank, being unable to feed them.

Gen. Blair is up the Yazoo. Important news is expected from him.

THE LATEST CHICAGO DISPATCHES.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 6.

A special dispatch from Chickasaw Bayou, dated June 1, says:

"There is no important change to report.

Gen. Logan has planted heavy siege guns within a hundred yards of the rebel works, and has constructed a covered pathway from behind a high hill, through which his gunners pass to and fro with little danger.

A bearer of dispatches from Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Johnston left the rebel lines on Thursday last, and came directly to Gen. Grant's headquarters, and communicated their contents to Gen. Grant.

It is reported from Helena, Ark., that Gen. Price has removed his entire force from Little Rock to Fort Smith, leaving behind but a single regiment.

Gen. Marmaduke is at Jacksonport, Ark.

The country between White River and St. Francis is patrolled by guerrilla bands, numbering from 600 to 700 men, under Col. Dobbins.

These guerrilla bands are extremely enterprising, and extend their operations to a point almost within sight of Helena."

INCIDENTS OF THE SEIGE.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated in the rear of Vicksburg, June 30, says:

"Subsistence for the army comes to Lake's Landing, on the Yazoo River, about ten miles from the Mississippi, by transports, and thence by teams to the different army corps.

We can afford to await weeks or months for the bloodless victory certainly within our grasp. Thirty days will probably suffice. However, if Gen. Grant were to march his army to the Yazoo and embark to-morrow, enough has been done within the past four weeks to characterize it as the most successful and brilliant campaign of this war, East or West. Its conception was daring and grand, and its execution masterly in every particular.

This morning the heaviest cannonading of the siege was kept up without intermission nearly three hours. New batteries have been lately put in position, and 150 guns were playing on the city at daylight. The firing was rapid beyond belief, and reports along the whole line averaged one per second for minutes together. The roar of heavy siege guns was awful, and the earth was shaken by the concussion. At present, 8 A. M., there is a lull.

Reports have been circulated that members of Gen. Grant's Staff have resigned, as rats desert a sinking ship. I wish to correct them. In pursuance of a long entertained intention, Col. Hillier resigned eight weeks ago, to take effect on the 15th of May, supposing that would cover the Vicksburgh campaign. He is here yet, and will remain till that city is ours. No other member of the Staff has resigned, or wishes to resign. All have implicit confidence in the General, and their personal feeling toward him is akin to adoration. Col. Ihre was transferred to Gen. Wool; Col. Pride was never a Staff-officer in a strict sense, and returned when there was no further need of his services as Railroad engineer. Only this, and nothing more."

A letter to the same paper says:

"Since leaving Milliken's Bend, Grant's army has captured a hundred pieces of artillery, not one of which was spiked by the enemy before its abandonment. Among the batteries captured are two from Missouri, one from Jackson, Mississippi, and several from Georgia and Alabama. Bowen's St. Louis battery was taken at Black River. Grant's stock of artillery is much too large for present uses.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

Nearly eight thousand prisoners have been taken in the trip through Mississippi. They have all been sent North—a journey which many of them expressed themselves glad to take, in view of the depleted state of the rebel commissary department. The prisoners taken by the rebels, during the assault of the 22d, have all been paroled and sent into our lines. They were kept in Vicksburgh less than 24 hours. The scarcity of rations in the Southern Gibraltar accounts for this promptitude.

JACKSON, MISS,

A few days after the evacuation of Jackson by our forces, Gen. Grant sent two wagon-loads of provisions back from our front under a flag of truce, for the use of our wounded there. The officer in charge was a Major of the Second Illinois Cavalry. When within two miles of the town our men were met by rebel pickets, who at first would permit them to proceed no further. The Major in command refused to deliver the provisions to any other person than the Federal surgeon in charge of our wounded at Jackson, and was finally allowed to enter the town, blindfolded, while Confederate soldiers drove his teams. He found the citizens of Jackson very much excited, and very indignant about the sacking of the city by our soldiers. They insulted him repeatedly. While there he heard of the murder of Col. Cameron, of the Forty-seventh Illinois, by a party of rebel cavalry. Col. Cameron remained behind our forces after the evacuation of Jackson to urge stragglers forward. He was alone, without any of his command. At the public square a crowd of citizens surrounded him, and commenced heaping violent abuse upon him. He replied to them, kindly and pleasantly, that he was very sorry for the existence of the war, and hoped it would soon end, but only in the restoration of the Union. He had a wife and family at home, he said, and he much preferred their company to the army. Finding that he was exciting much sympathy, a rebel officer marched up and made a breach in the crowd through which he could pass. Col. Cameron rode off. He had gone but a short distance when a squad of rebel cavalry dashed after him, overtook him, and shot him through the heart. This is the story of an Episcopal Bishop who lives in the city.

It will be remembered that the Confederate troops met us in line of battle a few miles from Jackson, and fought and driven back by Gen. Crocker's division, of the Seventeenth army corps. The cavalry officer who bore the flag of truce I speak of, was informed that while the soldiers were fighting three miles from the town, the fortifications of Jackson, which are within a mile of the Court-House, [illegible] manned by citizens of every age, size and co[illegible], who had turned out in response to a call from [illegible]s Honor the Mayor, to defend their homes and firesides. True to the home-guard instinct, they held out to the last—till an enemy hove in sight—when they retired rather precipitately, without firing a shot.

A dispatch dated Cairo, June 3, says:

"The steamer *Imperial* came in this evening, bringing a number of wounded soldiers.

The news from below is unimportant. There is no perceptible change in affairs at Vicksburgh.

A rebel Major, named Humphrey Evans, came within our lines in a rather strange manner near Vicksburgh last week. He had accompanied a flag of truce sent in by Pemberton, and while within our lines he met a Federal Major, with whom he had some conversation. The rebel was informed that encamped near by was his brother-in-law. He asked if he could see him, whereupon the Federal Major offered to show him the place, and did so. The rebel Major left the flag of truce and visited his relative, and did not go back, because he could not. Gen. Grant, when he heard of the affair, placed the Federal Major under arrest, and sent Major Evans to Cairo upon parole, not to return to the Confederate service until the fall of Vicksburgh. The Major is now a resident of Cairo. He is a native of Kentucky, and has many friends here as well as in his native State.

Maj. Kierman, of the Sixth Missouri cavalry, passed through here to-day on the steamer *Hope*, *en route* for home, wounded. His story is rather remarkable. Soon after Gen. Grant reached the vicinity of Vicksburgh, Maj. Kierman was sent out to recapture an ambulance corps, which the rebels had taken contrary to the rules of war. He succeeded in taking as hostages for safe return of the ambulance corps, near Buck Springs, Dr. Breckinridge, President of Oakland College, and uncle of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, with his son, lately editor of one of New-Orleans newspapers. On his return Maj. Kierman met about one thousand five hundred rebels and had a severe battle, was himself wounded, and the Captain and his men cut their way out with difficulty, taking their prisoners along.

Gen. Grant sent Dr. Breckinridge and son to Louisville. Major Kierman finally made his escape and reached Gen. Grant's lines, having been gone but four days, spending part of the time near Port Gibson.

A letter dated in the rear of Vicksburgh, May 26, says:

"Yesterday afternoon was occupied till 8.30 of the evening, under a flag of truce, in the burial of the dead and removal of the wounded. Considerable numbers had been left on the field immediately adjacent to the rebel works and in the ditches along their fortifications. They were all interred or removed.

The weather is so hot that the bodies of those who are killed decompose very rapidly, and removal to their homes is impossible.

This morning, at an early hour, hostilities were resumed, and the fire of sharpshooters and artillery is as it was before the flag of truce. The rebels, in some force, perhaps 8,000, are in our rear, on the Haines' Bluff and Bridgeport Ferry road. The force is supposed to be that which escaped from Jackson, and are mostly mounted. They may attack us, but I doubt it.

A LETTER FROM A REBEL OFFICER.

The Mobile *Tribune* publishes the following extract from a private letter from a Colonel engaged in the battle of Baker's Creek:

VICKSBURGH, May 18.

We have met the enemy, and though I cannot add "we have beaten him," yet I do in humility and gratitude thank our Heavenly Father that He has conducted me safely through the fiery ordeal. I did not receive scratch or hurt of any kind. The fight occurred on the 16th, about four or five miles from Edwards' Station.

The firing commenced on the left of the brigades. Soon after I led my regiment into the fire. For a while they stood their ground, but a regiment on my left breaking, came rushing through my ranks. In vain I strove to stem the tide—the formation was gone. A moment I stood, and but a moment. The enemy came shouting on. I rallied my men, took the colors out and posted the color bearer, and then called upon all to form upon the color. The officers seconded me nobly, and in a few moments we had a line reformed. Then I asked if they would follow me. They shouted "yes." I led them again into the battle, and our little regiment fought like veterans. They held their line until almost every cartridge was expended, and then retired the last from the field. We retired not until the Federals had outflanked us on the right and left. Three regimental colors, Stars and Stripes, were visible in front through the timber, and prisoners who were taken say that at the point where we fought, three brigades were held in check for twenty minutes. Had a few regiments come to our support, I believe we would have won a glorious victory; but as it is, we fell back, and are now in our old camp.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is about one hundred and seventy-four, which shows how hot the engagement was. Should the war continue ten years, I never expect to see so fierce an engagement. We are now back in our old lines, and will fight them here with advantage on our side—that is, if they fight. I am inclined to think they will attempt to starve us out; if so, it will take a long time. The enemy have possession of our railroad, and I fear it will be weeks, perhaps months, before mail communication is reëstablished.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, June 6.

Mr. L. L. Crounse sends to this Bureau the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 6.

From prisoners taken last evening I have obtained copies of the Richmond *Whig* and *Dispatch* of June 5. I send you the chief items of interest, among which the following is the most important:

"JACKSON, Wednesday, June 3.

The result of the siege of Vicksburgh thus far, is very encouraging to our side. The enemy have been repulsed in every attempt to storm the works. Grant must be compelled to raise the siege in a few days. The storming of the works is looked for in the next forty-eight hours."

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 30th, says the news from Vicksburgh is not stimulating; that the slaughter of the Federals was not as large as reported; that the place is closely invested, and no apprehensions are felt for the result at Vicksburgh."

REBEL NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Correspondent of the Mobile Register.

JACKSON, Wednesday, May 20.

Leaving Mobile on the 15th inst., I arrived at Meridian "on time," and the next morning obtained passage on a transport train for Forrest, where our troops were being massed under Gen. Gist.

The first evidence we had of the Federals was about eight miles from Jackson, where we found the rails pryed up and bent. This was repaired in ten minutes. We then proceeded to the forty-eight mile post from Vicksburgh, and some two and a half to three miles of Jackson; here the wires were cut in two places, and torn down to the city. Mr. Flannery had them up and in working order by night. The Southern road we found torn up badly. All of the bridges, large and small, were burned. This was done in places amounting to about one mile of track destroyed in all, to the bridge over the Pearl River, which was also burned, but not seriously. About 1 o'clock I crossed the ferry and arrived at the Owen House, very much exhausted, black and dirty, not having "slept a wink" since leaving Mobile.

JACKSON.

Upon entering the city I saw, what I pray God I may never see again—a sacked city and outraged people. A general scene of desolation presented itself. The track of the Southern road, from Pearl River through the city, including all turnouts and switches, platforms and rolling stock, with offices, &c., were all destroyed. The same road was destroyed in like manner for two miles west. The New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad was likewise destroyed north and south, from two to three miles each way, together with all its buildings, &c. All foundries, machine and work shops were burned. The Confederate House and all its furniture and stores were burned. I am told that some Federal officers were at the table eating, while another portion were firing the buildings. The excuse given for so doing was that Mr. Edwards, the proprietor, refused to entertain Gen. Prentiss as he passed through the city a prisoner from Shiloh. The hat and blanket factory east of the Confederate House, the depot hospital, small-pox hospital, the buildings on the west, north and south were destroyed.

In the course of the grand jubilee of vandalism, the Federals frequently remarked that they would do as much damage here as Van Dorn did them at Holly Springs. One remarkable fact discloses itself, viz.: that there was no scarcity of provisions or dry goods in the hands of dealers. The immense stock found in the cellars, garrets, bedrooms and other places was surprising. There was plenty for all. Flour was said to be here in the greatest of abundance. All was taken, given away or destroyed.

The Federals had plenty of counterfeit money, and passed it on all who were simple enough to take it.

NEGROES, HORSES, ETC.

From the best information that I can obtain, the Federals have carried off about 3,000 negroes from our county, together with a large number of horses and mules. Some of the negroes have already left them and come home.

BATTLE OF RAYMOND.

But little is known of this battle or the losses sustained. Gregg fought the Federals with less than 4,000 men, and held them back for some time, say forty-six hours, but having no artillery, and the enemy being constantly reinforced, he was compelled to fall back on Jackson for reinforcements, where there was but few to give him. The Federals advanced on the city, and after a short but spirited engagement, captured it. Our loss altogether, in killed, wounded and prisoners, will foot up about 800. Of the Federal loss, we only know of some 250 wounded in the Jackson hospitals, and over 900 in the neighborhood of Raymond.

GEN. JOHNSTON.

Gen. Johnston marched with Gregg's and Walker's brigades to Calhoun, on the railroad to Canton. He has succeeded in collecting a fine column of 10,000 to 12,000 men, *which he this morning safely threw over the Big Black to the Vicksburgh side.* This fact has given great satisfaction to all, and a general feeling of relief is experienced, and it has gone far toward restoring public confidence.

THE SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON MAY 27.

Gen. Weitzel Carries a Battery at the Point of the Bayonet.

A Portion of the Rebel Defences in our Possession.

The Left of our Line Repulsed.

The Fighting Still in Progress at Last Accounts.

Prominent Officers Killed and Wounded.

Letters received by the *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans, give important particulars of the battle at Port Hudson on May 27, which we briefly announced in our morning edition of yesterday.

Our line of investment was as follows: The extreme right was commanded by Gen. Weitzel, with his own and the division of Gen. Emory; the right centre by Gen. Grover; the left centre by Gen. Augur, and the extreme left by Gen. T. W. Sherman—the artillery brigade being under command of Gen. Arnold.

Apparently Gen. Banks' plan of operations was to carry the works upon the extreme right and left of the rebel line, and the brunt of the fighting, therefore, fell upon the forces under Gens. Sherman and Weitzel.

The Second Division, Gen. Sherman fought with great determination and bravery, and the Sixth Michigan and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York, with the Second Louisiana (colored) regiments, actually carried the rebel works in their front by a brilliant bayonet charge. Their supports, however, failed to come up in time, and they were ultimately obliged to fall back before overwhelming numbers. This charge cost us heavily in killed and wounded, for the Sixth Michigan, and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York each lost about half their effective strength, while the negro regiment, which, all accounts agree, fought with wonderful coolness and gallantry, suffered in killed, wounded, and missing, to the number of 600. Gen. Sherman led this attack in person, and fell, severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Neal Dow was also wounded. Col. Clarke, of the Sixth Michigan, was killed. Col. Cowles, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York, was also killed by a bayonet thrust; and Lieut.-Col. Smith, of the Zouaves, was severely wounded.

In the centre the assault was pushed by Gens. Auger and Grover with the greatest determination. The rebels were slowly but surely forced back from their rifle pits and intrenchments into the main works.

On the right of our line, however, Gen. Weitzel achieved a decided success. His division by a determined charge carried the famous six-gun-battery which sunk the sloop-of-war *Mississippi* when Admiral Farragut's fleet ran the gauntlet of the rebel works several weeks since. This important position, which completely commanded the channel way of the river, was held by Gen. Weitzel, and the heavy pieces mounted there were at once turned upon their former owners.

Our entire loss in the day's engagement was estimated at about 3,000, killed, wounded and missing.

The following imperfect list of casualties among the officers shows how severe the engagement must have been:

KILLED.

Gen. Chapin, (uncertain.)
Gen. Nickerson, (uncertain.)
Col. Clarke, 6th Michigan.
Col. D.S. Cowles, 128th New-York—bayonet wound.
Col. Paine, 2d Louisiana, white regiment.
Col. ——, 30th Massachusetts.
Capt. Hubbard, on Gen. Weitzel's Staff.
Maj. Haffkie, engineer.
Capt. A. Derwint, 128th New-York.
Lieut. Chas. R. Carville, 165th New-York.
Lieut. J. Armstrong, 128th New-York.
Lieut. F. Wilkeson, 128th New-York.
Serg. C. Van Hyck, 128th New-York.

WOUNDED.

Gen. T. W. Sherman, severely in the leg—amputation probable.
Gen. Neal Dow—slightly, in leg.
Lieut.-Col. Smith, 2d Zouaves—severely, in body.
Col. Kingsley, 26th Connecticut—jaw, severely.
Col. Kingman, 15th New-Hampshire—slightly.
Lieut.-Col. Blair, 15th New-Hampshire—seriously.
Major Governeur Carr, 2d Zouaves—badly.
Capt. Badeau, Gen. Sherman's staff, seriously.
Capt. Gould H. Thorpe, 165th New-York—shoulder.
Capt. H. C. Inwood, 165th New-York—slightly.
Capt. E. Gifford, 128th New-York—missing.

Reinforcements—among them the Ninetieth regiment New-York Volunteers—were rapidly moving up the river to Gen. Banks' assistance, and it was stated that the assault upon the rebel works was to be renewed the next day, (the 28th,) and that it was to be continued until a decisive result was reached. No later news than the above had been received at New-Orleans on the evening of the 28th.

Our correspondent, writing under date of 7 A. M.' May 28, says:

"Gen. Sherman, on his arrival, was conveyed to to the hospital, (Hotel Dieu, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.) He is badly wounded in the thigh, and the bones are shattered. Dr. Smith, his surgeon, says his pulse is better this morning, but amputation may be necessary. Col. Cowles, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York, regiment, (from Hudson, New-York,) died last night. He was shot in the groin. Col. Bullock, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, was killed; also, Col. Payne is reported killed. Capt. Bandrick was killed and Lieut. Clapp mortally wounded. I presume no news will be allowed to be published until after the departure of the steamer."

COL. COWLES.

Col. Daniel S. Cowles, reported killed in the assault on the works at Port Hudson, was a native of one of the New-England States, and about forty years of age. He has lately been a resident of the City of Hudson, Columbia County, in this State, where he has held some of the highest positions in the gift of the people, and always performed his duties with the highest degree of honor and success. Col. Cowles raised the regiment which he commanded—the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth—by his own individual exertions. It is composed of the flower of Columbia County. The last words of Col. Cowles were: "Tell my mother I died with my face to the enemy."

LIEUT.-COL. SMITH.

Lieut.-Col. Abel Smith, Jr., of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers, is reported as dangerously wounded in the engagement at Port Hudson, on the 27th ult. His regiment is known as the Second Duryea Zouaves. Col. Smith is a native of Brooklyn, and at the commencement of the war was Adjutant of the Thirteenth N. Y. S. M., and was with them during the three months' service prior to Bull Run. His father was killed by a railroad accident at Mechanicsville, N. Y. Shortly after the return of the regiment Lieut.-Col. Smith reëntered the service, organizing the Zouaves, of which, we believe, his father was to have been the Colonel. He is a young man of military experience and unqualified bravery.

PORT HUDSON.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL POSITION.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 3.

Port Hudson is about twenty-five miles above Baton Rouge, on the east side of the Mississippi. It is at a point where a bend forms almost a right angle, thus completely commanding the river both ways. On the north, for a distance of eight miles, it is protected by an impassable swamp, which is bounded on the side nearest Port Hudson by Thompson's Creek, the hither bank of which is a precipitous bluff, crowned by an intrenched abattis. This abattis extends from the river eastward, till it joins a series of intrenchments nine or ten miles in extent, sweeping to the south in a semi-circle till they rest upon the river on the crest of a range of high hills. The country in the rear is rolling, and possesses many natural advantages in favor of the enemy. Between Baton Rouge and Port Hudson is a long stretch of territory difficult of access at all times, being covered by dense woods and undergrowth, and abounding in bayous and marshes. The place, both by nature and art, is unquestionably one of great strength. The Southern people in the vicinity call it their Gibraltar, and profess to believe it to be impregnable.

The water defences of Port Hudson are said to consist of eight batteries, numbering between twenty and thirty guns. One of these batteries is stationed on a bluff eighty feet high. Another is planted just below the mouth of Thompson's Creek. The most of the guns are 24s, 32s and 42s, but there are one or two 120-pounders. The land defences were chiefly built after the advance of the Federal forces to Baton Rouge. They mount in all some thirty or forty guns, some of them of heavy calibre; and in addition to these there are at least four field batteries, which can be readily moved to any part of the works. The position seems to be entirely inclosed in a series of fortifications of the most elaborate and formidable character, but whether there are any interior lines remains to be revealed. The probability, however, is that the rebels would scarcely rely on a single line, and that the exterior intrenchments include several others, as was found to be the case at Vicksburgh. Indeed, the general plan of the defences at Port Hudson appears to be the same as at the point just mentioned, the only deviations being such as required by the variations in the surface of the country.

Port Hudson District is commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franklin Gardner, a veteran soldier and an able officer, who was assigned to duty there on the 27th of December last. A portion of his Staff is as follows:

Lieut. Alce Dupre, Aid-de-Camp; Lieut. T. F. Willson, A. A. A.; Capt. J. H. Spratley, A. Q. M.; Capt. John J. Wheadon, A. C. S., and Lieut. R. M. Rogers, Ordnance-officer.

The troops of the post were until recently, if they are not now, under command of Gen. Beal.

NEWS BY WAY OF VICKSBURGH.

Port Hudson Closely Invested on the 29th of May.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 6.

The following intelligence is contained in a dispatch from Chicasaw Bayou, dated June 1:

Port Hudson dates are to the 29th of May.

At that time Gen. Banks had entirely invested the place, resting the two wings of his army on the river.

Our gunboats were bombarding the rebel fortifications from the river, while Gen. Banks was thundering with his artillery in the rear of the rebels.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6.

THE NEWS IN THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

Telegrams were received to-night from Richmond papers of to-day. Those who have read them say the rebels are exulting in what they allege to be great losses on the part of Grant's army. The papers, for several days past, have been continually increasing the number, evidently depending upon fancy rather than facts.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says, information has been received through a courier, that Kirby Smith has crossed the Mississippi, and with reinforcements has joined his friends at Port Hudson, but that, while his forces were passing over our gunboats sunk one of their steamboats, thus causing a loss to the rebels of several hundred men. But little reliance is placed in the truth of these reports for the reason that it is not beleived that the enemy has steam-boats on the Mississippi, and if this were so our gun-boats would not have permitted them to land troops.

A CANDIDATE FOR A COLONELCY.

A sample applicant for a Colonelcy of a negro regiment was placed under examination yesterday morning, as to his qualifications for command. "Pray Sir, what has been your business in life?" A professor of mathematics in an Academy," "Ah? Be pleased to tell what is the sixteenth part of thirty-two?" The aspirant mused long over this sphinx riddle, and then called for pencil and paper, and deliberately made tracks, but only deeper and deeper into perplexity. "Professor, what is the eighth part of sixteen?" After a helpless parade upon paper, of 8 and 16 in every possible combination, the applicant for the Colonelency looked up, and with a mild ingenuity, said: "Gentlemen, it was mental arithmetic I professed, not this kind."

GEN. HUNTER.

We have reliable information that Gen. Hunter is not to be relieved from the command of the Department of the South, though there are rumors that he may be temporarily ordered on duty elsewhere than at Port Royal.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Cavalry Fight near Franklin—Complete Defeat of the Rebels.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, June 5.

We have had a splendid cavalry fight near Franklin yesterday and to-day, resulting in whipping the enemy severely. We lost two Colonels, badly wounded.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, June 6.

The fight at Franklin, on the 4th inst., was between four brigades of rebels under Forrest, and our forces there, who held the rebels at bay until the removal of the Federal stores, when our reinforcements came up and drove the rebels beyond the town.

On the morning of the 5th instant, the rebels were ascertained to have reëntered the town. After severe fighting in the streets, Col. Faulkner, of the Seventh Kentucky cavalry, again drove them some miles from the town, taking fifty prisoners. Col. Faulkner was badly wounded, and arrived here last night. Col. Wickliffe Cooper, of the Fourth Kentucky cavalry, was injured by a horse falling on him.

All is quiet at Franklin to-day.

HIGHLY IMPORTA T.

Our Troops Once More Across the Rappahannock.

A Daring Reconnoissance Made Below Fredericksburgh.

A Crossing Made in the Face of the Rebel Pickets.

The Rifle Pits Stormed and Carried.

ABOUT A HUNDRED REBELS CAPTURED.

The Position and Intentions of Lee Ascertained.

The Rebels Taken Entirely by Surprise.

THE CASUALTIES ON OUR SIDE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6—12 P. M.

Mr. Crounse sends to this Bureau the following;

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
Saturday, June 6.

Yesterday noon, very unexpectedly to everybody the Engineer brigade was ordered to the Rappahannock with pontoon bridges, and orders to proceed with the construction of two bridges across the river at a point known as Franklin's crossing, just below the mouth of Deep Run, and one mile below Fredericksburgh. Batteries from the Sixth corps, under charge of Col. Tompkins, were likewise ordered to cover the engineers in their work, and Howe's division of infantry was ordered to the spot to support the Engineers and push across as soon as the bridges were laid.

The only rebel force visible upon the opposite side was their double line of pickets, who lounged about very "uncoveredly," watching our operations closely, but seeming to have no idea whatever that we would make an attempt to cross in open daylight. But, about five o'clock the engineers commenced unloading the pontoons, whereupon the rebels flopped into their rifle-pits, and began picking off our men. Our artillery, twenty guns or more, immediately opened with shell, and for two hours kept up a vigorous cannonade, with little effect, upon the sharpshooters, however. These kept in the ditches closely, and picked off our men at every chance.

It became necessary to storm the rifle pits, and at half past six the Twenty Sixth New Jersey, Col. Morrison, of Col. Grant's Vermont Brigade, was ordered into the boats. They at once pushed across under a severe fire, and landing on the opposite side, rushed upon the pits with cheers. The Rebels vacated, and ran with judgment. Our men instantly deployed as skirmishers, and in a short time some sixty of the Second Florida were brought in prisoners. Other regiments of the Vermont Brigades soon followed in boats, until nearly the whole of two brigaces were over.

As soon as the firing ceased, the engineers began work on the bridges, and at 8 P. M. had one of them completed, and the remainder of Howe's division passed over.

Our casualties were five killed, and about twenty-five wounded. I regret to name among the killed, Capt. Chas. E. Cross, an able and accomplished officer, belonging to the Regular Engineer Battalion. The enemy's loss could not have been large, as they were protected by their earthworks. The captain commanding their picket was killed, and several men were found dead in the ditches—the effect of our shells.

Our forces advanced cautiously across the plain, deploying skirmishers very handsomely, the right resting on Deep Run, and the left in the vicinity of the Bernard House. By dark they had reached the Bowling Green road, and posted their pickets for the night well out toward the foot of the timbered crests on which the enemy have their strong earthworks.

The rebels were not discovered in force last night, though prisoners stated that we should soon meet them if we kept on advancing.

The truly audacious movement surprised many of our own officers, not less than the enemy. It is properly a reconnoissance, by which the Commanding-General hopes to obtain some positive information regarding the enemy's intentions. This morning enough was ascertained to locate the greater portion of the enemy's force.

We took nearly one hundred prisoners, including one Major.

Our crossing took the enemy greatly by surprise. During the night Lee marched two corps back from the vicinity of Salem Church, to a position in front of our line. Longstreet's corps reinforced the troops in Fredericksburgh, and slept there last night. This morning they moved in a southerly direction.

By this bold movement we have demonstrated to a certainty what has become of the enemy, besides divining his purposes.

The men behaved in the most gallant manner, and cheered as they crossed, for the third time, this historic stream. The movement has thrilled the army with excitement and with impatience.

THE LIST OF CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Capt. Chas. E. Cross, Engineer Batallion, Regulars.
Jos. Ainsworth, Co. I, 26th New-Jersey.
Corp'l John Tremor, Co. C, 15th New-York.
Private Burgesss, Teamster, Co. F, 50th New-York.
Private C. C. Keogh, Co. A, Regular Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Newcomb, 50th New-York—not seriously.
Jas. Armstrong, Co. I, 50th New-York—foot.
Wallace Fuller, Co. C, 50th New-York—arm.
Geo. L. Henry, Co. C, 50th New-York—chest.
Jas. Boyce, Co. C, 50th New-York—leg.
A. B. Hyde, Co. C, 50th New-York—both legs.
Sergt. Wakeman, Co. F, 50th New-York—neck.
Thos. Walker, Co. F, 50th New-York—thigh.
Oliver Osborn, Co. F, 50th New-York.
M. Coulry, Co. F, 50th New-York.
Joseph Bearens, Co. F, 50th New-York—thigh.
H. S. Riley, Co. D, 15th New-York—abdomen.
Patrick Hennesy, Co. G, 15th New-York—thigh.
—— Harmon, Co. G, 15th New-York—thigh.
Corp. Samuel Church, Co. K, 15th New-York—shoulder.
Phslip Brady, Co. H—head.
Henry Siller, Co. A—badly.
Sergt. Lovejoy, Co. C, Regular Engineers—slightly.
John Carr, Co. B, Regular Engineers—slightly.
P. D. Lark, Co. A, Regular Engineers—leg, slihgtly.
C. L. Handy—severely, hip.

THE RECONNOITERING FORCE WITHDRAWN

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6.

Whatever may have been the condition of affairs on either side of the Rsppahannock for the last two days, it is known that our army to-night is on this side of the river.

FREDERICKSBURGH NOT EVACUATED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 6.

There is no truth in the statement of the evacuation of Fredericksburgh by Gen. Lee, and the occupation of the place by our forces.

VERY LATE REBEL NEWS.

Reports from Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

Heavy Firing Heard at Vicksburgh on the 4th.

Kirby Smith Said to Have Reinforced the Port Hudson Garrison.

The Town of Bluffton, S. C., Burnt by Our Forces.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, June 6.

The following are extracts from the Richmond *Dispatch*, of this morning:

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, June 3.

All is quiet at Vicksburgh.

Yesterday no firing was heard.

Gen. Grant is evidently making preparations for a movement in some direction.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, June 4.

A courier reports that Gen. Kirby Smith crossed to Port Hudson on Sunday.

The gun-boats made a furious assault, sinking one steamer and drowning several hundred men.

No doubts are felt in regard to the result.

Interesting details of the fight at Vicksburgh on Thursday, are in.

Gen. Grant used cotton bales for movable breastworks in the attack.

Gen. Pemberton mounted his 200-pounders and directed his fire at the cotton bales, mowing down whole platoons of the enemy.

Our entire loss, including the action of Baker's Creek, does not exceed five thousand.

Confidence in Gen. Pemberton, since his answer to Gen. Grant's demand for a surrender has been fully restored.

No fears are felt regarding the result either at Vicksburgh or Port Hudson.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, June 4—P. M.

Heavy firing in the direction of Vicksburgh has been heard all day.

Nothing reliable has been received from there since Sunday.

The weather is cloudy, and it is raining slightly.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, June 4.

An official dispatch from Gen. W. S. Walker, a Pocataligo, reports that the enemy fired the town of Blufftown to-day. Our forces engaged them, and prevented a further advance.

A later dispatch from Lieut.-Col. Johnson to Gen. Walker, says: "We are now in Blufftown, which place is in flames. The enemy have retired.

No one on our side is hurt. In the raid on the Combahee the enemy carried away about 1,000 negoes and destroyed nearly a million dollars worth of property.

REPORTS FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Thursday, June 4.

The corn crop in Alabama and Western Georgia is in a flourishihg condition, and promises an abundant yield. The late rains were very beneficial.

MOBILE, Thursday, June 4.

Refugees at Hascagoula report another brilliant victory over the Yankees at Port Hudson.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION

An editorial in the Richmond *Whig* says:

"The news from the Southwest continues to be of the most cheering character. Nobly has Gen. Pemberton vindicated the confidence placed in him by President Davis. From all accounts, the defence of Vicksburgh is the most glorious episode in the already crowded annals of our military history. Hetacombs of Yankees attest the valor of our troops, and the skill and success with which they have been handled. In every attack the heroic garrison has immortalized itself. The Yankees have given up the attempt to take the city by storm, and now talk of a regular siege—a plan which Gen. Johnston may possibly interfere with.

The telegraph also brings the report of a brilliant victory gained by Gen. Kirby Smith over Gen. Banks at Port Hudson. We have every reason to believe that this news will all be confirmed. With Gen. Grant's army all but annihilated by the terrific execution of our artillery and musketry at Vieksburgh and the strategetic movements of Gen. Banks suddenly cut short at Port Hudson, the great campaign of the West, from which so much was expected by the enemy, bids fair to prove by far the most disastrous and gigantic of all their failures in this war."

Fernando Wood on His Return from Washington.

A GUARD OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS AT CAMDEN CALL HIM A "TRAITOR" AND "COPPERHEAD."

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 6.

Fernando Wood passed through this city this morning on his return from his visit to Washington. He received a not very flattering reception from some New-York soldiers, who were on guard at the Camden-street Depot, who loudly denounced him, using such epithets as "Copperhead" and "Traitor," and taking particular pains to inform him they were from New-York.

Sailing of the Great Eastern.

HARLEM, N. Y. Saturday, June 6.

The *Great Eastern* sailed at 2 P. M.

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival in Alexandria—The Atchafalaya—Entymological Visitation—A Rescue—Interesting Glimpses at Secessia—The Red River, its Scenery and Incidents—How the Natives Feel—State of Things in Alexandria—Gen. Banks and his Career—Effect on Foreign Governments—More Work Ahead.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Alexandria, Red River,
Thursday, May 14, 1863.

I have just arrived at this inland city, located far up the Red River—the seat of Mr. Stowe's romance—and found, as I hoped I would in my last from New-Orleans, the flag of the Union proudly floating over it. Had anyone promised me as much but a few weeks ago—when I left New-York, laboring under the depressing influence of the long stagnation of our arms, and the recent affair at Charleston—I certainly could not have believed it. Such is the fact, however, and so great and rapid have been our successes in this section, that you will not wonder at my having found Major-Gen. Banks and his whole army in the highest health and spirits.

Our trip to this place from Brashear City was both exhilarating and delightful. We came in the transport *Empire Parish*, Capt. F. D. Beckwith, and as this was—with the exception of the little *Union*—the first *transport* that has ventured to thread its way up the Red River through this newly conquered region, there was just enough of adventure and doubt about the matter to make things lively.

I left New-Orleans on the morning of May 9 for Brashear City, where I arrived the same afternoon—no event of consequence having transpired, except that on the road we met Admiral Farragut on his way from Alexandria to New-Orleans. The gallant Admiral's movements, of course, gave rise to all sorts of ingenious speculations. We heard, through him, the joyful tidings that Alexandria was ours; and also felt convinced that by his sudden appearance "there was something up." People down here have got to look upon him as a regular stormy petrel; for wherever you see him, be sure there is a storm brewing.

THE ATCHAFALAYA RIVER.

We left Brashear City at noon, and, striking up the Atchafalaya River, passing through Grand Lake, anchored the same night at 10 o'clock, at Bute la Rose. The scenery of Grand Lake was to us most novel and interesting, presenting an expanse of water that went far beyond the expectations of all, and, with the numerous small islands dotting its surface, affording a picture of [illegible] beauty. We passed by the wreck of the *Diana*, a huge mass of charred and shapeless material which, without a foreknowledge of its history, would have baffled the ingenuity of any one to guess what the object ever was. Thinking of what a commotion those few blackened planks made a short time ago—when, in the shape of "the *Diana*," the rebels surprised and took them from us—it was with no little glee that we ran by the forlorn and impotent wreck.

The whole passage through the Atchafalaya was among plantations and houses completely inundated by water. The rebels, with the intention of drowning our troops, had benevolently cut the levee above, but the waters—like curses—came home to roost, and instead of drowning out our men, only lined the bayous and the river with impassable swamps on each side, allowing our gunboats and transports to pass up and down them with perfect immunity from attack.

ENTYMOLOGICAL VISITATION.

At night, while sitting on the deck at Bute la Rose, we saw in the air near us myriads of insects of about the size of diminutive wasps, with long tails, which some declared to be the *mosquitoes* of the place. Making a speedy calculation as to the comparative amount of poison each of these creatures could carry, supposing they were mosquitoes, the night before us really appeared a formidable one to encounter. These pests, however, turned out to be what are called "willow flies," and though perfectly harmless, came in such myriads when the lamps were lit, that, at one table alone where a gentleman was writing by the light of a candle, they could have been taken up by the *shovel* as they fell and piled themselves up, after scorching their wings in the flame. I have seen insect life in the tropics, but never witnessed anything at all approaching what we found in every part of the vessel that evening.

A RESCUE.

About 1 o'clock on the 12th, when nearly abreast of Port Hudson, at a place called Cypress Point, we saw three men (two black and one white) and one black woman close to the shore, and hailing us frantically. As they were on a little island, and with no apparent means of getting away, and evidently in distress, the *Empire Parish* stopped and picked them up. It was lucky we did so, for they were all on the point of starvation.

The history of these persons' adventures is so interesting and significant as to be worth detailing. The white man, Philip Helwig, is a native of Hesse Darmstadt, but now a citizen of the United States—his vouchers for which he had in his pocket. He was a resident of Fulton County, Ohio, but having come to Natchez, engaged himself as a house-carpenter, was conscripted and placed as guard on the estate of Aldrich & Smith, about ten miles from that place. The female, Ellen—an intelligent black girl of about 19 years of age—was the slave of Sheriff Metcalf, of Natchez, but hired as a house girl on the plantation of the aforesaid Aldrich & Smith, while the two black men—Sam. Coleman and Charley Gilmore—belonged to them.

It appears that Philip Helwig was conscripted, very much against his will, as far back as July 29, 1862, but detailed for service on the plantation of Aldrich & Smith, in an order from the Provost-Marshal, which read as follows:

> Provost-Marshal's Office,
> Natchez, July 29, 1862.
>
> Conscript Philip Helwig is hereby detailed as guard on the plantation of Aldrich & Smith, called the Magnolia Plantation. He is to understand that he is, by the Conscript Law, a Confederate soldier, that he is on this special duty as guard, and can, at any time, be called into active service.
>
> A. K. FARRAR, Provost-Marshal.

In November of 1862, Helwig received orders to go to camp. Being a citizen of the United States, and resolved—as he says—to die rather than fight against it, he fled to the woods the very day after he received the order; six negroes in all, upon the plantation—four men and two women, and among them the three we rescued—being aware of his secret.

The spot he selected as a hiding-place was in a deep wood, not more than a mile from the plantation. There he scooped himself a hole in the earth, and ever since November, until now, has lived the life of a hermit, equaling anything Defoe ever told us of Robinson Crusoe. For food and aid of every kind he had to depend entirely upon the few tender-hearted and faithful negroes who knew of his whereabouts. They daily brought him eggs, coffee, poultry, and other necessaries; the house girl, Ellen, ingeniously secreting them somewhere in the out-premises, while the two men, alternately at night, stole off with them to their young *protégé*, at the risk of their own lives.

Matters remained in this condition until the 4th of May, when—having managed to buy a small old skiff for fifty dollars, from a neighboring plantation—they all determined on making their escape down the river. Heavy rewards—reaching at last as high as five hundred dollars—had been offered for the arrest of Helwig, and fifty dollars to any slave who would find his whereabouts. Imagine the steadfastness of those poor, uneducated creatures who, for six months, had the life of that white man in their hands, and not only spurned all bribes for his detection, but actually risked their own lives in his preservation. When questioned as to their feelings in the matter, it was really affecting to hear the noble sentiments that came from these poor outcasts. "No, Sir, he was always too good to us poor niggers; he never got us into any trouble, but kept us out of it often, and we was bound to help him when he was in trouble." Could every *white* man have come as well through that test of gratitude and mercy?

The four fugitives set out on their perilous journey on Monday, the 4th of May, with what little clothing they possessed, and food sufficient for the purpose. By ingeniously traveling only at night and hiding themselves in the day time, they managed to pursue their way undisturbed. On the Saturday following, about 10 A. M., five miles above the mouth of the Red River, they fell in with the *Hartford* and *Albatross*. Mr. Helwig went on board of both of them, related his story, and was well treated. They would have taken him along, but had no accommodation for the negroes, and as he would not desert his friends, (although informed that plenty of United States boats were coming along and would take them up,) he rejoined them, and they continued their voyage together.

On Sunday morning, at 7 A. M., when near the junction of the Atchfalaya and Red River, they saw a gunboat going up the river, but did not get near enough to speak. About noon of the same day they saw a transport going up the river. It was the *Union*. They hailed her and she stopped. Mr. Helwig went on board, told the whole of his story, and, after being asked a number of questions, was informed that he and his companions had better remain where they were for the present, and that she (the *Union*) would take them up on her return.

It did not prove better to remain where they were, for, twenty minutes after they were left by the *Union*, they were hailed by a party of two white men and two women, who ordered them to come ashore. They refused to do so, and hurried down the stream as fast as they could. The pursuers then hailed a skiff some distance below the fugitives, and cried out to catch them; but the party addressed seemed either afraid or unwilling, although the skiff was taken up to the pursuers, and the two men jumped in.

They all then gave chase to the four fugitives, who managed to keep ahead until at a point two or three miles above where we found them, where—finding the enemy gaining on them—they ran their skiff ashore, left all they had in it, sprung to land, and made for the woods on the left bank of the river.

The men in pursuit hurried to an adjoining plantation, where they obtained the use of four bloodhounds (we saw the identical hounds in a boat rowed by a negro, after we had rescued these people), and pressed onward. Helwig and his friends kept on through the woods, skirting the river; they heard the hounds gaining on them, and at last only escaped by wading to their necks through a narrow creek, which baffled the scent of the ferocious brutes. They thus managed to get at last to the river side, at a place called Cypress Point, where we found them, and where they had been from Sunday noon to Tuesday noon, without tasting a morsel of food.

INTERESTING GLIMPSES AT SECESSIA.

Apart from the interest excited merely by the sufferings and adventures of these people, they brought us intelligence of the inner working of things in the rebel States which is not without value. For instance, they told us that most of the wealthy rebels in Natchez had sent all their valuables to Brookhaven, on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, for safety. As we had just heard of how Col. Grierson had made havoc among rebel property in this same Brookhaven, we thus learnt, for the first time, how deeply Natchez has suffered by that great movement. They told us, moreover, that there are no soldiers scarcely at Natchez, nor fortifications, and that there is a most serious division between the people of that town and the country folks; the latter refusing to sell any goods to the former, because they so ingloriously surrendered the city to the "Yankees" on a former occasion.

They say that our successes down here were perfectly well known among all the negroes on the plantations, who looked upon their day of redemption as at hand; that the "old folks talked careful about such things among niggers," but the children "let it out;"—that so far from destroying all their cotton, they were hiding it everywhere, 5,000 bales being concealed in one place alone that they knew of,—and that the people are so sick of the war and afraid of conscription, that masters have actually been known to get themselves put up in hogsheads and carted away as sugar to some hiding-place by their own negroes.

SCENERY AND INCIDENTS UP THE RED RIVER.

To the stranger, passing for the first time up the Red River, the scenery is, in places, so wild and primitive as to convey the idea that one is threading his way among its countless sharp bends and sinuosities upon some exploring expedition; and if some Attackapas Indian were suddenly to make his appearance on the bank, fully equipped with bow and arrow, he would only be a fit object for the foreground of such a picture. Blue and white cranes were constantly flitting by us, and numberless alligators were basking on the muddy banks, or lazily swimming. They afforded much sport for our soldiers, who, for once, were permitted a little holiday in trying their skill in an unaccustomed manner. One splendid marksman, Corporal George Douglas, of Company E, Thirteenth Connecticut, sent a ball from a Sharpe's rifle clean into the head of a monster measuring nine or ten feet, and turned him belly upward, lashing the water furiously with his tail. Many wanted to bring him on board as a trophy, but it was thought we were not at war with alligators, whatever feeling we may entertain toward Copperheads.

But wild as the scenery is in certain places, in others it presents a picture of cultivated beauty that we had not seen equaled in the richest parts of Southern Louisiana. We passed by many splendid estates, where the emerald green cornfields stretched their unbroken surfaces far away to the forests in the blue horizon, and the negro quarters were built with solid brick chimneys, and other evidences of care and progress, which we had not seen elsewhere.

The Red River is extremely tortuous, and of so red a color, from the red clay banks which inclose it, as to make its name a very appropriate one. At its junction with the Atchafalaya, or little neck of the old Mississippi River, its shores are flat and somewhat monotonous, the willow predominating among its vegetation; but, as we ascend the river towards Alexandria, the banks become higher and broken, the vegetation more varied, and the whole character of the landscape extremely picturesque. As a matter of course, every evidence of commerce was absent that could have given animation to the scene, as we met nothing during the whole transit but one of our gunboats occasionally, and also the *Union* going down to Brashear City, laden with precious cotton.

One point of interest was Gordon's Landing, which we passed at 7 A. M. of Wednesday. This is where the *Queen of the West* was taken from us, to lead so short and ignoble a remnant of life in the hands of the rebels. We found three water batteries there, and a very formidable fortification in the background, all of which the enemy, no doubt, thought impregnable, but which Admiral Porter's fleet has, what is vulgarly termed—"knocked into a cocked hat."

HOW THE NATIVES FEEL ABOUT US.

At a landing called Cassandra we stopped on Wednesday morning, to take in fuel. Having a half hour to spare, I went ashore to converse with the tenants of a dilapidated little frame building at the river side. The inmates consisted of a white man and woman and two little children, all looking extremely pale, sickly and emaciated. On sounding them as to their sentiments, I wish you could have heard that man speak of the horror in which the rebel conscription was held in his part of the country; of the means taken to evade it; and of the anxious wish of the inhabitants to find themselves once more under the protecting folds of the old flag. He told me of a certain place where at least three hundred loyal men are concealed in the woods—giving me the name and locality—and have been for *twelve months* past, living upon wild hogs and whatever else they can find. When the man mentioned their numbers, "Aye, Sir," interrupted his feeble wife, "I reckon nearer five hundred."

A sharpshooter, of the Fifty-third Massachusetts, who was on board with us, and who is an escaped loyal citizen from this same district, corroborated this statement afterward by his own knowledge. His own father was here murdered for his loyalty, and a brother of his forced into the rebel army. He says that if these men can only be got at and arms put into their hands, they would do their own fighting against the authors of their misery. The whole State of Louisiana swarms with men of the same stamp; men who have the picture of murdered fathers, brothers and friends before them, and who would be nerved against the rebels with an amount of earnestness and vengeance, that cannot be expected of the Northern soldier, who comes here to fight upon the cold impulse of duty only. Gen. Banks knows full well this tremendous element of power within his grasp, and—mark my words—he will surprise you with the manner in which he will use it.

STATE OF THINGS IN ALEXANDRIA.

My stay in Alexandria is so limited—having arrived only yesterday afternoon, and compelled to move on again this morning—that I have little to tell you about its individual characteristics. Indeed, except being to us a strategic point of great value for opening up the hitherto hidden wealth of this great region and dispersing the rebel armies, there is comparatively little worth mentioning. As a town, it never was one of the size or consequence even of Baton Rouge, and now that it is a mere garrison for our soldiers, and every store closed up or empty, of course it is only a ghost of its former self.

GEN. BANKS AND HIS CAREER.

I had to come here really to be able to take a broad and comprehensive view of the magnificent successes which have attended the army and navy of this Department during the last two months. I really do not believe that the generality of people in the North can yet realize the fullness of these successes in every bearing, present and future. Considering the petty means he had at his disposal, the wonderful rapidity of his movements, the way his victories must inevitably affect the enemy, and the great moral power they are going to have upon the Governments of Europe; there has been no such a sweeping and unquestionably successful military career as that of Maj.-Gen. Banks in this Department, since the war began.

While other Generals, with the most magnificent armies at their command, have been, after boundless slaughter, unable to effect any sensible reduction of the rebellion, Gen. Banks has—with means ridiculously inadequate—not only overrun nearly the whole State of Louisiana in two months—broken up and demoralized the whole rebel army—poured into the Treasury of the United States, *already*, over five millions of dollars, not one cent of which goes to speculators—developed, by his personal *prestige*, the latent loyalty of a whole State, and made the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and the opening of the whole Mississippi River a foregone conclusion; but he has done all this in spite of difficulties that other leading commanders, with large armies, never had to encounter.

With him there is no such thing as sitting still and "waiting for reinforcements;" but having waited just long enough to get his green troops into good military condition, he has pushed on, like Napoleon, following blow by blow, without giving the enemy one moment's breathing-time; and, like Hannibal, *making armies as he moved along*. If no unforeseen mishap occurs, through undue interference with his plans from headquarters, or through the rash and untimely proceedings of any separate but coöperating command—(and we have no reason to fear this from so great a General as Grant)—Gen. Banks will, within three months—(let the reader mark the date of this letter)—put you in unchallenged and peaceful possession of the entire Mississippi River, and the *loyal* State of Louisiana.

EFFECT ON FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

I spoke of the effect which Gen. Banks' recent successes will have on foreign Governments. Perhaps all your readers are not fully aware of the *direct* and *important* bearing which these very successes have had—*in futuro*—upon diplomatic arrangements between this country and England.

As far back as December of last year, Lord Lyons sent the following important letter to Earl Russell, of which I quote an extract:

> "Washington, Dec. 26, 1862.
>
> My Lord: With my dispatch of the 19th inst., I had the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter which I had written to Mr. Seward, with a view to ascertain whether the Government of the United States was willing to give definite assurances calculated to give confidence to Confederate sellers and neutral purchasers of cotton. I spoke to Mr. Seward about this letter yesterday, and endeavored to obtain from him some definite answer to the questions put in it. Such an answer, however, he was evidently unprepared to give. I then inquired whether he could furnish me with any information respecting the *intentions of the Government which would be calculated to allay disquiet in Europe, and to give a turn to public opinion favorable to the United States.*
>
> Mr. Seward said that one of the impediments to the restoration of the cotton trade had been *an impression that the possession of New-Orleans by the Federal Government would be only temporary*, but that there was proof that this impression was fast fading away from the Southern mind. I might, indeed, Mr. Seward added, *confidently assure people in Europe that, in a very short time, Gen. Banks' military talents and administrative ability would restore loyalty to the whole State of Louisiana; that, by a vote of the loyal inhabitants, that State would resume its normal position, and that this could not fail to revive the cotton-trade.*
>
> I observed to Mr. Seward that this prospect was *distant and vague*, and that my purpose would be much better answered by some *distinct assurances as to matters at the present moment under the control of the Federal Government.*"

In speaking of what Mr. Seward said relative to the regulations which the United States proposed to establish, and in virtue of which cotton is to be taken possession of by the National officers, and sent by them to the Northern markets, no other mode of exportation being allowed, Lord Lyons—after expressing his belief that "these regulations would cause alarm rather than satisfaction in Europe"—nevertheless significantly adds: "If neutrals were *sure* of retaining control of their purchases, they might be willing to buy, with a view to holding the cotton, in the hope that some contingency (*such as that which he* [Mr. Seward] *had mentioned of the restoration of loyalty in Louisiana*) would enable the Government to remove all the restrictions on its exportations."

Throughout these extracts—indeed, through the whole letter, which you will find in your files—Lord Lyons allows us to see very distinctly that England would be perfectly satisfied of the hopelessness of the rebellion *if* certain contingencies arose. But those contingencies *have arisen*. By "Gen. Banks' military talents and administrative ability," not only is Mr. Seward's prophecy in the course of literal fulfillment, but with a rapidity which must be as startling to him and Lord Lyons as it doubtless is to Gen. Banks himself. Indeed, I have heard from one who knows, that this remarkable letter only came to the General's notice *since* his success; that, with the true modesty which belongs to all great men, he said, when he read it: "Had I known beforehand how much was expected of me, and the means at my disposal, it might have almost paralyzed my efforts."

If the opening up of the Mississippi, and restoration of Louisiana, be really the touchstone of success by which England is determining on which side to throw the weight of her influence, we may consider that she needs no longer hesitate as to which side that influence *must* lean. Having decided on the matter, there is but one course left her, if she values the prosperity of her people, viz: to immediately inform Jeff Davis & Co., that any further persistence in their futile attempt to overthrow this Government, so far from meeting any countenance from her, will have her open opposition, as a needless cause of the effusion of human blood, and the source of fearful and unnecessary suffering among her own people. To "intervention" of this character, the whole civilized world will cry Amen!

MORE WORK AHEAD.

The *Empire Parish* took on board, this morning, Gen. Banks, his Staff, and a number of troops, and at 11 A. M. we were off. Whither I am accompanying them, and where my next letter is to be dated from, I know not and could not tell if I did. Of one thing, however, I am quite certain, and that is that there is more work ahead. I am further convinced that, whatever that work may be, it must—under such leadership—redound to the credit of the army and navy of the Gulf Department, and confer fresh benefits upon the country.

NEMO.

THE AMITE VALLEY EXPEDITION.

Cleaning Out Guerrillas—Cutting Off Supplies for Port Hudson—Seizure of Rebel Stores—Interesting Details of a Week's Operations in Secessia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Baton Rouge, Thursday, May 21, 1863.

I have just returned from the valley of the Amite, and as I leave on the morrow to witness the attack of our forces upon Port Hudson, I must take time from sleep to give your readers an account of what I have witnessed during the past two weeks.

On the evening of Thursday, May 7, as I was walking with my friend Capt. Blodget, Company K, Fourteenth Maine regiment, in a garden upon what is known as the "Marmillion Plantation," where Capt. Blodget has for some months been in command, an orderly rode up with a dispatch ordering him to have his command in readiness to embark on a steamer, which would call for them about 11 o'clock that evening. Accordingly we embarked, finding upon the steamer the remainder of the Fourteenth Maine, the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New-York, and a detachment of the Twenty-fourth Maine, and steamed up the river about 35 miles to Doyle's Plantation, when we debarked and marched through the forest and swamp 20 miles to the Amite River, the point selected as the base of operations for clearing out the guerrillas and destroying the supplies of the Port Hudson garrison in this fertile valley.

A float had been constructed across the river at a point called Sceivique's Ferry, where was a large quantity of cypress lumber, since sent to New-Orleans, of which the Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth Maine made themselves shelters. The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New-York encamped at another crossing, which it was deemed necessary to hold, three miles above. The next day we were joined by the Twenty-first New-York battery, under Capt. Barnes, an able and efficient officer. Sunday a party of guerrillas, led probably by Gonzales, a man of some notoriety in these parts, came down to the opposite bank and fired into the Maine infantry. They replied briskly with the Austrian rifle, and Capt. Barnes opened upon them a few shell and canister, killing, as they afterwards admitted, three and wounding several. None were injured on our side, notwithstanding the attack was afterwards repeated by the enemy. Three men in the New-York regiment were slightly wounded in a subsequent attack made upon them. One man was washing his handkerchief in the river when a ball passed through it, leaving him unharmed.

From this point as a base, scouting parties were sent out nearly every day, sometimes three at a time, into the country across the river, who returned at night with rebel wagons laden with rebel cotton, sugar or corn, drawn by rebel mules, horses or oxen, and driven by rebel negroes.

Your correspondent went out with every expedition, except when more than one went out at a time, starting sometimes on foot, but always returning mounted, and in this way he himself captured and turned over to the Government six horses. All the valuable horses, however, had been run off by the rebels at our approach, and most of those captured by us were found in the woods, at considerable distance from the houses, where also we found carriages and other property which the proprietors had endeavored to conceal from us. The most prominent feature in this section is the entire lack of men. With the exception of a one-eyed overseer, a decrepid doctor and a man who had been discharged from rebel service, I saw not a single male between the ages of 14 and 65 at any plantation which we visited. Would my time allow, I could fill one issue of your sheet with highly diverting incidents connected with the seizure of this rebel property. A single one will illustrate. At one plantation a detachment of the Fourteenth Maine, under Col. Porter, had loaded up several wagons with cotton and sugar, when a few who had been detailed to search the premises, brought out a quantity of lard in jars, the women following after, and clamoring loudly for them to leave it behind. Col. Porter, taking pity upon their evident distress, ordered one jar, enough to supply any Northern family for an entire year, to be left. But this was not enough, and they at first begged, and then demanded that another jar should be given them, and upon the Colonel's ordering his men to put it on the cart, they seated themselves upon it and said they should not have it. Here was a trying circumstance indeed—two women against a half regiment of men. The result was already doubtful, when the Colonel, with his usual sagacity, called out: "Take women and all." No sooner said than done, the men raised the Southern beauties on their larder in their arms, when one of them jumped down, and seizing a billet of wood, struck one of the bearers such a whack on the head that I feared she had accomplished what, at the same time she threatened to do, and broken his skull. But I must omit further account of the doings of the infantry, to give a more detailed account of the more important work of the cavalry under Col. Davis, who joined us the morning of the 12th.

A complete cutting off the supply of beef and corn to the garrison at Port Hudson was the object accomplished by the expedition. The cavalry, consisting of the Texan Rangers, under a most gallant officer, Col. Davis, all refugees from Texas, and a company of the Mounted Rifle Rangers, under Capt. Read, whom the New-York Press have not yet forgotten, left Sceivique's Ferry Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Capt. Read's company being advance guard, and continuing so throughout the expedition.

In about two hours they observed the tracks of Capt. Gonzale's guerrillas, who preceded them for thirty miles to Springfield, on the Natalbany River, tearing up the bridges on the Tickfaw and other streams, which our men repaired as they advanced. Across the Natalbany River was a bridge shaped like a turtle's back, on the further declivity of which the enemy had torn up about eight feet. Our men not observing it, charged to cross, but were suddenly checked, and at the same time were attacked by the enemy. The men were quickly dismounted and sent across on the sleepers, Capt. R. shouting, "Bring one of those pieces of artillery and plant it here." There was no artillery within thirty miles, but the rebels did not know it and skedaddled in fine style. They then went on foot, leading their horses and following the trail with a candle for seven miles to Hammond Station, on the Jackson Railroad, where they expected to encounter five companies of Mississippi cavalry on their retreat from Pontchatoula, from which place they had fled at the approach of the Sixth Michigan, under Col. Clark. But not finding them, they fed their horses, burned the railroad bridge, and started for Pontchatoula, capturing on the way a Lieutenant, with about twenty Chocktaw Indians, whom they sent to New Orleans. They bivouacked a few miles from the town about two hours before day, and as soon as it was light, having thrown out skirmishers on a two mile range to capture prisoners, they entered the town and passed through it, capturing about forty prisoners and the rebel camp. This they burned, consisting of about fifty framed buildings and cabins. The sight was very imposing, each cabin sending up its column of flame and smoke—occasionally interspersed with fragments, as the flame exploded cartridges which the rebs had left in their hasty retreat.

On their return from camp to P. village they were fired into by the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New-York, who mistook them for rebels. Col. Davis coolly ordered the bugle to sound the signal to cease firing, and order was soon restored. Having returned to Hammond Station, they burned a large saw and grist mill which contained a fire engine, and removed the shoes from a rebel Government shoe factory, sending them to New-Orleans. This was one of the largest factories in the Confederacy, the operatives in which were exempt from conscription.

The next P. M. they started for Camp Moore, following up the railroad from Tickfaw toward Independent Station, the flag-station of the Jackson Railroad. They were obliged to march on a narrow neck between the track and a ditch, in a very exposed position. Lieut. Temple, Company A, Texas cavalry, had been sent ahead with a detachment to cut off a rebel picket supposed to be somewhere between Tickfaw and Independent Station. He not having returned, the night being very dark and their position very much exposed, Col. Davis thought it prudent to return to Tickfaw and take the main road, and sent ahead Corp. Ferdinand Spear, of the Mounted Rifles, with one private, to inform Lieut. Temple of their return. But the guide of Lieut. T. lost his way and brought him in below where the main body were bivouacking, with horses' lines in hand. Therefore, Corp. Spear went on till he encountered the rebel picket. Being challenged, he gave the countersign, "Bunker Hill." The picket replied, "That's right, come ahead." But he seeing the mistake, said, "I'll go back and bring up the rest;" and turning to go back, they fired upon him, wounding him slightly and taking him prisoner. He said, "I'm your prisoner." But one of them, exclaiming "Let's shoot the —— — Yankee son of a ——," placed a shot-gun at his head and blew out his brains. The private escaped with both horses, and reported the same to the Colonel. A little after day, they drove in the rebel picket, and engaged their entire force, consisting of five companies of cavalry. Our men charged upon them with an unearthly yell that threw the enemy into the greatest confusion. They fled in a complete panic, leaving their dead and wounded, their arms and dismounted horses scattered in every direction upon the field. One rebel, in his haste to escape, run against a tree, like Absalom of old, and met about as bad luck, for he broke his neck.

One beautiful smooth-faced boy, evidently not more than 13 years of age, lay upon the ground, shot through the neck.

From this point they kept up a constant skirmishing to Tangipaho, the village near which Camp Moore is, or rather was, located. Having forded the river, they dashed through the town, breaking the telegraph wire.

They found the camp evacuated, with dinner cooked in the officer's tents, and a large building, probably containing commissary stores, which had been fired by the Confederates, still in flames. Near by stood a caisson and artillery forge, which they run upon the fire, and consumed. They fired the bridge across the Tangipaho River, about 200 feet in width, together with officers' and all other buildings. Having posted pickets, they went back to the railroad station, in which was a large quantity of tar. This they lighted, and soon the whole building was in flames. The enemy had cut open hogsheads of sugar, and scattered it in the street. Those not destroyed our forces gave to the poor.

They returned to Sceivique's, *via* Pontchatoula, having been absent just a week. The only casualties were: Capt. Noyes, Co. A, Texans—slight in shoulder, rifle ball; Corp. Ferd. Spear, Mounted Rifles—killed; private Jim Crow, Mounted Rifles—lost right leg; one private, name unknown, Texans—severely wounded in shoulder; several slight wounds. The forces have already left the Amite for an attack upon Port Hudson, to which point I must hasten.

XX.

OPERATIONS ON THE RED RIVER.

Before Grand Gulf—Sharing the Honors—The Trip Down the Mississippi—Incidents of the Voyage—Up the Red River—The Fight at Gordon's Landing—Occupation of Fort De Russy and Alexandria.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mississippi Squadron, Near Grand Gulf,
Sunday, May 3, 1863.

Events follow each other in such rapid succession, they leave but little time to chronicle them. To-day has been one of the most exciting which the fleet has experienced since its passage of the Vicksburgh batteries, and a great deal more satisfactory. After a continuous five hours' hammering, and being hammered before the batteries of Grand Gulf, and a second two hours' engagement and final running past their guns, (which we had considered silenced—almost,) we this morning had the satisfaction of seeing their works blown up and abandoned. The gunboats at this time lay at Disharvon's plantation, four miles below Grand Gulf, (Point of Rocks,) but within distinguishing distance by a glass. Having, for two days, been employed in ferrying the troops across the river below; having heard of the repulse of the rebel forces by Gen. Grant, at Port Gibson, and the probable retirement of the rebel army up the Big Black, we were prepared to see this stronghold abandoned and its works destroyed. The explosions this morning, before daylight, which shook the surrounding country at Grand Gulf, and announced the fall of that place, therefore created no surprise. The gunboats, led by the *Lafayette*, immediately got underway, and made all speed to reach and occupy the place. In strict justice to each branch of the service, when Acting Ensign Smith, of the *Lafayette*, unfurled the American flag over the ruined and abandoned works, Gen. Grant's Ensign should have thrown to the breeze the victorious banner of the army upon the same ramparts. This would, at least, have been poetical justice. The gunboats were *nearest the spot*, and had the start in the race, taking possession before it was possible for the land forces to arrive.

FIAT JUSTICIA, ETC.

Not one among the officers or men whom I have seen on the gunboats are inclined to appropriate, exclusively, the honor of capturing the place. It was one of those happy occurrences going to show the *wisdom of combining the two arms of the service, and illustrates the folly of attempting to achieve anything here without such concert of action.*

The public may judge how we felt last evening, when, after the arrival of Lieut.-Col. Ellet, with dispatches from Admiral Farragut, we heard the order to coal ship and go to Red River. To have left the rebels in quiet possession of their intrenchments seemed like abandoning a job half—*less* than half—finished, and which must needs have been consummated by some one else. Now that we have seen the Stars and Stripes waving over the place, and our naval forces in actual possession, we are glad to be sent to other and more useful fields.

The gunboats *Carondelet* and *Mound City* were left to hold the place, the *Tuscumbia* lying near by, and getting ready for service, while the *Lafayette, Benton, Pittsburgh, General Price* and a small tug were ordered below. The *Switzerland*, in command of Lieut.-Col. Ellet, is also to return below. The business of completing the coaling of the ships was hurried forward; a brief hour was spent in religious services on board some of the vessels of the fleet, and then, at nearly 11 o'clock A. M., the Admiral signaled, "Get underweigh," and in less than fifteen minutes the fleet was

OFF FOR RED RIVER.

The *Benton* led the way, followed by the *Switzerland, Pittsburgh, Gen. Price, Lafayette* and little tug *Ivy*—the latter, though last, and least in size, by no means least in importance or usefulness. This little steam tug—when impartial history shall have summed up the achievements of the big gunboats—will be assigned a place of the first importance, for the ever active and ever heroic part she has acted. The same may truthfully be stated of the *Dahlia, Pansy* and other tugs which have accompanied the gunboats on their most perilous expeditions, and have gallantly shared *more* than their proportion of danger and losses. In parceling out the honors—when there are any to divide—let not the little industrious bees of the fleet, the messenger-boy-tugs, be forgotten; without them we should be like a General Assembly without pages or postmasters.

At noon the fleet passed Bruinsburgh, where the army had been landing during the previous two days and nights. Most of the troops had already left, on their way to join the advance across Bayou Pierre, at Port Gibson. On the opposite side of the river, where there is a fine sugar plantation, the cavalry were arriving, preparatory to being crossed over.

The day was very fine, all the officers and men were in the best of humor, and the vessels were swept along upon the quiet bosom of the Mississippi as if upon a holiday excursion.

At Rodney, ten miles below, a fine little village lying at the foot of a ridge of high land coming in north of Bayou Pierre, a few white people, but a good many black, came out to see us pass. No one, however, waved us a welcome. Even the blacks, fearful of the consequences, prudently refrained from manifesting their feelings by any sign from the shore. We were told that the village had a large number of wounded in it, brought down from the battle-field of of Port Gibson on the previous day.

A few miles further down we came to a long bend in the river, (Island No. 303,) with Waterproof on the right hand, and Gen. Taylor's old place on the opposite side of the river. A number of slaves came out from Waterproof, and saluted us most cordially as we passed. Among the group was an old woman, bent with age, who threw up her hands, flourished her old tattered bonnet, and cried out: "God bress you; I is glad to see you." She would straighten herself up, then bow herself again almost to the earth, throwing her arms about in the wildest delight. The enthusiasm of this poor old slave created much amusement on board the gunboats.

The plantation of "Old Zack," of blessed memory, sent out no deputation, white or black, to greet us. As it was Sunday, the people were all in their houses or away from home, and the place seemed almost as if deserted. The colored people peered at us from their doorways or out of windows, but manifested no particular feeling at our advent. This place, I believe, is now the property of Gen. Taylor, son of the old General, who was repulsed by Gen. Banks, on the 13th of April, at or near Berwick Bay, La.

So far as I can judge from appearances along this part of the river, the planters have not been interrupted much in their planting business. Everything seemed to be going on as usual. There were cultivated fields everywhere to be seen; abundance of cattle and other farm stock roaming about; the slaves were still busy or sauntering around, and nothing indicated that they expected the appearance of an enemy or were anticipating sudden or violent changes.

The planters, if at home, kept out of sight, but the slaves everywhere congregated in groups and eyed us with eager curiosity. Wherever there was no white person in sight they swung their hats, waved hands, and made other sign of their gratification at our appearance. When any white person was present they prudently restrained their enthusiasm, but when alone and unobserved their delight knew no bounds. The young people would skip, dance, roll on the ground and laugh immoderately, while the old and thoughtful negroes would uncover their gray heads and bow most reverentially, with outstretched hands, as if in benediction upon "Massa Lincoln's gunboats." The honest enthusiasm of these people could not be mistaken. They seemed, also, to know who we were as well as their masters.

NATCHEZ.

It was near sundown when we turned the long reach above Natchez, and the town, beautiful for situation, appeared in sight. The large Female Seminary west of the town is the first object which attracts attention. Next to this, in size and pretension, is the Marine Hospital, built by the Government at the same time that a similar institution was erected at Memphis and at Napoleon, Ark. Residences of the most princely description, half concealed by the foliage in which the town is embowered, with fine walks and lawns and costly terraces, marked the place as once the abode of wealth and refinement. The hands upon the city clock indicated 4¾ o'clock. Thousands of people were observed congregated along the brow of the high hill on which the city stands, watching with earnest but mute and stolid expression the progress of Uncle Sam's gunboats, as one after the other they swept past. Upon close inspection a large number of white citizens, male and female—many of the latter fashionably, or at least handsomely dressed—were observed in separate groups, standing apart from the blacks, the latter making up the large majority of spectators. The town under the hill, where nearly all the river trade has been transacted, seemed deserted, and the buildings and wharves decaying and out of use. The houses were occupied by families of laborers and blacks, who paid little attention to us. Several attempts were made to draw out some expression of feeling from the crowd, but from beginning to end not more than half a dozen persons were noticed to wave, and this was done in a furtive manner, as if fearful of being noticed by others. On board the gunboats there was abundant manifestation of good feeling, which must have been apparent to every one of the thousands who saw us pass.

No attempt has been made to fortify this place, although it unquestionably affords one of the strongest positions on the river. The overshadowing force of the wealth of the city, and the value of the public and private buildings and residences, which would be exposed to destruction, no doubt furnishes an explanation of the cause. A year ago Capt. Wm. D. Porter, then commanding the *Essex*, landed at the town for the purpose of procuring ice. They obtained no ice, but were given a warm reception instead, the boat's crew being fired upon. Capt. Porter immediately began to shell the city, when a deputation of prominent citizens came down and apologized for the outrage, disavowing it, and charging the offence upon irresponsible marauders. The shelling was stopped, and since that time there has been no communication, friendly or otherwise, with the place.

From this place down we now began to see, on both sides of the river, rich and cultivated plantations with large and handsome residences and convenient outbuildings, mills, &c., all well inclosed. It soon became too dark to distinguish objects nicely, but we could see, by a tolerably bright moonlight, that we were beginning to pass through the most flourishing planting region on the Mississippi. Two hours after passing Natchez we came to another long turn in the river, corresponding almost exactly to that at Vicksburgh. This is the location of Ellis' Cliffs, a place which it is said the rebels have long had it in contemplation to fortify. The situation is certainly formidable, and might be made as strong as either Vicksburgh or Grand Gulf. The lack of means and appliances is probably the reason that this and some other places have not before this bristled with hostile cannon. It is now too late.

ARRIVAL AT RED RIVER.

At 2½ A. M. Monday, we came in sight of a large object moored nearest the right bank of the river, whose tall masts, minus yards, loomed up against the sky. It was the U. S. sloop-of-war *Hartford*. Our present journey was at an end. The fleet now came to, some tying up to the bank, and others anchoring in the stream. We were at the mouth of Red River.

As morning revealed the noble form and towering masts of the big ship, she became an object of much interest to our ship's crew. Some few, at least, who had never visited the seaboard, now saw a real, salt-water man-of-war for the first time. But with all her yards and some of her light spars housed, she presented but an imperfect ideal of what she would be in perfect sea trim.

During the morning the Admirals made the accustomed visits of ceremony, and also, it is presumed, compared notes and laid out the programme of future operations. Officers' visits were also made between the ships. Toward noon, Rear-Admiral Porter signaled all the commanding officers on board his ship, and shortly afterward the gunboat fleet was once more under way.

THE TRIP UP RED RIVER.

About three o'clock the gunboats cast off moorings, or weighed anchor, and started for Red River. As the *Benton* wore round, passing the *Hartford*, her crew "manned the rigging"—that is, the spar deck and hammock nettings, and gave the old Admiral three hearty cheers. The "shell-backs" returned the compliment from the rigging and ports of the *Hartford*. The *Lafayette* paid the Admiral a similar compliment, and was cheered in return. In a few minutes the *Hartford* was lost to view, nothing but her topmast heads being visible over the "tow-head," and trees forming the point of the river. In company with us was a small screw steamer of the Norwich and Worcester line pattern, named the *Sachem*. She carried four broadside guns of the calibre of light 32s, and a 20-pounder Parrott in her forecastle. She had just arrived from Berwick's Bay by the way of the Atchafalaya River and Bayou. She followed us as far as the upper end of Turnbull's Island and then returned to the mouth of the river. There was also in company with us the sea-going steamer *Arizona* and the *Estrella*, an English sidewheel, captured off Fort Morgan. Besides these were the *Pittsburg, Price, Benton, Lafayette* and the little tug *Ivy*,—total, six war vessels and a tender.

On Tuesday morning, some ten miles above the entrance of the river, we met the *Albatross*, which had just returned from a flying visit, or reconnoissance, as far as Fort De Russy, accompanied by the *Estrella*.

THE FIGHT AT GORDON'S LANDING.

The *Albatross* reached Gordon's Landing, Red River, early on Monday morning, say 8 o'clock. She was dispatched thither by Admiral FARRAGUT, in order to verify the reports touching the evacuation of the place, and also to ascertain what force, if any, in the shape of gunboats, remained there to dispute our passage.

Capt. JOHN E. HART, of the *Albatross*, led the way, and was the first to reach the vicinity of the landing.

The *Estrella* mounts five guns, viz.: two short 32s, two 24-pound howitzers, and a 30-pound Parrott. She is an iron hull, but relies chiefly upon cotton bales for protection from sharpshooters and as partial protection for her machinery. She prudently kept a little astern of the *Albatross*. The latter carries four long 32s and a 30-pound Parrott on her forecastle, and is an efficient vessel, though not sufficiently protected against heavy shot.

By reference to the diagram which I have drawn, and send you herewith, it will be seen that it is necessary to pass a short turn in the river before coming in view of the rebel gunboats, which lay in the next turn above, near the casemated forts.

ORDER OF ATTACK.

The *Albatross* leading, first discovered the rebel boats—the *Grand Duke* and *Mary T.*—lying in waiting above. They had seen the smoke of the approaching steamers, and immediately began to make steam themselves. Half way between the position of the two fleets a *strong raft spanned the river, barring all nearer approach to each other*. They were now only 400 yards apart. The *Albatross* ran into the left-hand bend of the river, firing her bow Parrott and two starboard broadside guns at the rebel vessels as she passed. They immediately replied with five guns, two 32s on the *Mary T.*, and two 24-pound howitzers, and a 30-pound Parrott from the *Grand Duke*. The firing continued very brisk from both sides, the *Albatross* loading and firing very rapidly. Meantime she backed out of the bend, presenting first her bow and then her port broadside to the enemy. The *Estrella* and *Arizona*, *which had no orders to advance*, laid partially under cover of the point, and fired their starboard Parrots whenever they could get a view of the enemy through the clearing or thin growth across the point.

EFFECTS OF THE REBEL SHOT.

Almost the first shots from the rebel steamers demolished the pilot-house of the *Albatross*, killing one of her pilots and carrying away the hand of the other. They rigged relieving tackles aft, and thus steered the steamer during the remainder of the action. Her mainmast was also cut nearly in two; a ball passed through her hull, near the water line, injuring her machinery, but not so seriously as to prevent its use.

The first broadside of the *Albatross* carried away the steam connection-pipe of the *Mary T.*, killing and wounding thirty persons. The *Grand Duke* was also struck several times, her cotton flying at every shot, or our well-aimed broadsides taking effect in different parts of her works. The action continued about forty minutes, without interruption of firing on either side. The *Grand Duke* then finding it too hot for them, backed up stream, under cover of the woods, leaving the *Mary T.* disabled. The *Albatross* then dropped down and communicated with Capt. COOK, of the *Estrella*, as to the practicability of capturing the disabled steamer. The raft across the river, however, was still intact, and interposed an impassable barrier between our own and the rebel steamers. Meantime, the *Grand Duke* hitched on to her crippled companion and towed her out of range. The fight—one of the fiercest and most desperately-contested naval engagements yet witnessed on the Western waters—was over.

Throughout the action the *Albatross* fought with most unflinching gallantry, and her officers and crew deserve well of their country. She had seven men killed and wounded at her guns. Three killed and four wounded, as near as I can ascertain. The *Grand Duke* and *Mary T.*, according to the statement of two deserters, had sixty persons killed and wounded on the two boats.

Capt. HART then signaled the *Estrella* and *Arizona* to get under weigh and follow him down the river. He had been sent to reconnoiter, but he had found and finished a very respectable fight.

Twelve miles below Gordon's Landing the returning steamers met the little *Sachem* coming up to their relief. She returned with the rest. The ascending fleet of Acting Rear-Admiral PORTER met the *Albatross* and her companions in the old river. The *Arizona* and *Estrella* turned about and joined our fortunes in the up-river expedition, while the *Albatross* continued on to report to Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, at the mouth of the Red.

THE FLOODED AND DESOLATE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The whole lower portion of the Red River is at present overflowed, nothing but the half-submerged willows, cottonwood and other trees which fringe its banks indicating the real boundaries of the stream. For the first forty miles, or up to the mouth of the Black River, it is one broad lake. Here and there were the remnants of dilapidated shanties set upon stilts along the banks, which were shelters used by wood-choppers. Not one in twenty of the houses passed contained a human inhabitant, since it must have been next to impossible to subsist where there is no communication with the outside world except by the uncertain use of canoes among almost impenetrable swamps and forests. Neither the width of the stream nor the character of the scenery along its course realized the idea of the great Red River of the North which we read of in the geography. The river is not over two hundred and fifty yards in its average width; its waters are turbid, and the scenery monotonous and uninviting. The *depth* of water, however, is a redeeming feature at this season, ranging from four to six fathoms in the middle, which is generally its deepest part. The steamers experienced little difficulty for the first day and a half. After getting some thirty miles up, the downward current was stopped, and from the character of a still lake, the waters seemed to set in our favor, or *up stream*. The level character of the vast region surrounding or lying along the river, with its almost illimitable system of bayous requiring large bodies of water to supply their drain—it was difficult to realize that the dismal and deserted river we were passing almost for days together, was one of the great avenues of trade running through one of the richest parts of the Western Continent.

About noon on Tuesday we passed the mouth of Black River, making in at an oblique angle from the north. **Here there was a partially submerged plantation, with trees, fences and outbuildings just emerging from the flood, like the earth from the ancient deluge.** The numerous family of white, black and others of every shade which occupied the solitary house and outbuildings, gathered at windows and doors and stared at our iron-clads from the time we came in sight, until the last vessel disappeared around the next turn. Neither man, woman or child, black or white, made any sign by which to judge of their feelings toward us.

The river now became more crooked, obliging the long steamers to observe much circumspection in making the short turns, so as to avoid getting aground. The country also grew higher, farms multiplied, and cattle and cleared places began to mark the boundary between the water and the dry land. The people appeared along this region to be mostly German and French, who were carrying on an uncertain contest with the deluge, the forests, and the climate, for the purpose of securing a habitation and a living along the banks. All these people appeared glad to see us, and waved their hands or removed hats and bowed most respectfully as we passed.

Comfortable and thrifty places now began to multiply, and a few miles below Gordon's Landing the farmers assembled with their whole families of little children and manifested unfeigned pleasure at our appearance. In every case where the master waved, the blacks would join most heartily in the ovation.

The *Arizona* still kept the lead, or exchanged it with the *Switzerland* or *Price*, while the *Benton*, *Pittsburgh* and *Lafayette* kept each other company at a more respectful distance. At nearly every place there were evidences that a few bales of cotton had been burned. At the larger and wealthier plantations there were well-stored sheds of cotton, while the poor and humble had resigned their small shock to the flames, at the behest of some agent or officer of the Confederates.

As night approached we now found the river becoming more tortuous and our progress slower. Just before dark the advance steamers came to at Gordon's Landing. The immense raft which had been stretched across the river here was now swung alongside the right bank. The steamers all came to. The crews, however, under the Admiral's order, lay at quarters ready for action during the night. Some of the vessels made fast to the bank or raft, while others anchored in mid stream.

A CONFEDERATE STEAMER WAITS OUR APPROACH AND ESCAPES UP THE RIVER.

One of the enemy's steamers, the *Falls City*, was observed lingering above the landing, but as the *Arizona* and *Benton* came in sight she made all convenient haste up stream. The night passed without molestation, and in the morning we had a good opportunity to inspect the celebrated Fort De Russy and its collateral defences, which had but recently been dismantled at this place. No one, upon an inspection of this place, could doubt that a most effectual resistance could have been made to our advance had the enemy possessed the means and men to make the stand. It was, perhaps, a little too far below Alexandria to afford protection to that place. The victorious progress of Gen. BANKS' army after the battle at Berwick's Bay, created so great a panic, together with the successful passage of the Vicksburgh batteries by the gunboat fleet, that orders were issued to abandon the place. The General in charge of the forts, MOUTEN, mistaking the order, or misinterpreting it, had the fortifications partially destroyed, and *three heavy guns thrown into the river*. The ammunition was also destroyed, and the garrison retreated up the river. This act has created much dissatisfaction, and poor MOUTEN is said to be under arrest in consequence. This, next to the occupation of Alexandria and the surrounding country by our army, is one of the heaviest blows the war has inflicted upon the rebels in this region. Judging from the comments of their newspapers, they never dreamed of successful invasion by "Yankee hordes" of this rural country.

By 8 o'clock the gunboats were all once more under way for Alexandria, leaving the deserted village of Gordon's Landing none the worse for our visit, except from the appropriation of a yearling heifer, and a few—very few—chickens, to replenish the wasted larder of the privileged ones of the fleet.

Between Gordon's Landing and Alexandria, the country rises to the character of a high, dry and apparently healthy region. The estates now begin to be monopolized by the wealthy class of planters, whose broad and flourishing acres, and hundreds of "hands," with elegant residences, and ample cotton and sugar mills, show that this is no place for poor folks. The white trash must be contented with the poorer and swampy lands further down. The nabobs and their wives and daughters now look superciliously upon us from their embowered windows, and spurn with contempt our winsome ways, as we foolishly essay to draw from them some condescending smile or approving wave of their perfumed linen. The cordial, yet grotesque enthusiasm of the poor, *loyal* negro goes for nothing. "We have not come here on behalf of the negro, but for *our* countrymen, the *white* folks; besides, it only 'excites' their masters and mistresses to see us waving to their negroes, and they will say we have come here to interfere with them." Let us therefore eat a little more dirt, be circumspect, and "speak *but as our* masters please." Meantime, look out for the sharpshooters—some of our dear, misguided brethren, who may be hovering in yonder thicket, ready to pick off some unsuspecting officer as he paces the deck.

The howitzers crews were now kept ready at their guns on the spar deck, and our marines were constantly at their post, with fingers upon the triggers of their Spencer repeating rifles, ready and expecting to hear the crack of rebel guns from every ambush. But a Power greater than our own spread its protection over our heads. The news of Gen. BANKS' advance; the certainty that he would occupy the country; the fear that the land, with its houses and mills, would all be laid in ruins if we were molested, probably restrained them.

On Wednesday evening the flotilla came to anchor about ten or fifteen miles below Alexandria, where we spent the night. The crew spent the night at quarters, ready for emergencies. Thursday morning by sunrise we were under way, more than ever anxious to know our fate. In a very short time we expected to hear the greeting of rebel shot and shell. All hands were called to quarters, and everything prepared for action. Shortly groups of black faces began to gather along the bank, and called out as if they wished to give us some information. Swinging their hands toward the town which was now almost in sight, one of these blacks was heard to say, "Nobody up dar. Dey is all done gone, massa, long 'go." Then white men came riding down, waving a white handkerchief, as much as to say, "Go along, Mr. ——, and don't shoot this way. We succumb, and, like CROCKETT's coon, come down, so you needn't waste your fire. *We are all for the Union.*"

The Admiral ordered everybody to dress up, and be ready to come to anchor in the following order, abreast of the town: *Lafayette*, *Estrella*, *Switzerland*, *Benton*, *Pittsburgh*, *Gen. Price* and *Arizona*. As we came in sight of the town the American flag greeted our eyes, flying from the top of a tall flag-staff in the centre of the place. The *Arizona* had *impudently* outsailed the rest of the fleet, and had anchored abreast of the town the night before, her crew landing and hoisting the Stars and Stripes where it now so proudly waved.

Citizens congregated upon the levee by hundreds to witness our arrival, but made no demonstrations. One after the other the gunboats let go their anchors, as ordered by the Admiral, and

Alexandria was taken without firing a gun.

DE SOTO.

Occupation of Alexandria—An Order from Admiral Porter—Fugitive Contrabands and how they were Treated—Seizing a Foundry—A General Evacuation—Gen. Banks Arrives—The Billy Wilson Zouaves to Return Home—The Rebellion in its Death Struggles in Louisiana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA, RAPIDES PARISH, LA.,
Thursday, May 7, 1863.

The advent of six of UNCLE ABE'S gunboats at this inland town, will mark an era in its history for all time to come. The letter in the calendar will, however, not be red, on account of the bloodshed attending the event. *Black* will be a more appropriate shade, as that will typify the color of the monsters which have captured the town, and also the complexion, physical if not moral, of the majority of people who were found here, not having previously absconded, and for other reasons.

About 9 o'clock a party of marines was landed from the flagship, and shortly afterward the Admiral went ashore. He was met by the Mayor and other citizens, who subsequently paid a visit to the *Benton*. An order was prepared by Admiral PORTER, which was put in type at the abandoned office of the *Sentinel*—motto—"*Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty!*" The editor ran away. It was printed on fine *wall* paper, and posted around town. It directs the Mayor to continue in the exercise of his official functions; enjoins respect for private rights and property, and forbids negroes to leave their plantations and come into town. The Mayor's order to the same effect is appended to the Admiral's proclamation.

Heedless of the order, or possibly ignorant of its existence, the "free colored people of African descent" soon congregated in large numbers to look at the strangers. They were followed "into our lines" by their masters, and, in many cases, were delivered up to be returned.

The Admiral's order gave eminent satisfaction to the citizens, it is said, and had a quieting effect upon those who had been unnecessarily and unduly anxious as to what we were "going to do with the negro."

A considerable quantity of heavy iron plating, 2½ inches thick, was found at one of the machine-shops or foundries, intended, as is supposed, for the *Webb*. At the foundry was also discovered molds for shot, shell, conical shot and other missiles, large and small; machinery for the manufacture or finishing cannon and other warlike material, with evidences that the rebels had recently driven a thriving business in preparations for defence by land and water. There were, also, several heavy pieces of finished oak timber found at another place, which had apparently been got out for a heavy gun carriage. It is said one of the 11-inch guns from the *Indianola* has been removed to Shreveport.

All these materials were seized, and such parts as were useful were put on board of our vessels. The rest were destroyed.

A large quantity of sugar and molasses, some of it private property, but more belonging to the "C. S. A.," was found, and appropriated to the use of the Union army. Sweetening is plenty.

This town is pleasantly situated, and is the second in importance among the interior towns of Southern Louisiana. It contained previous to the war about one thousand inhabitants. Its front street, or levee, occupies over a mile along the river, with many handsome stores, both of wood and brick, and several large storehouses for sugar. The streets run at right angles, and are wide and partially shaded by trees. There are many handsome, even aristocratic residences in the fashionable quarter of the town, with beautiful gardens of native and exotic flowers. Each house has, generally, an ample vegetable garden. There are the various churches, including one Catholic and an Israelitish synagogue. The new Courthouse, in the centre of the town, is a new brick building, of two stories and very large. A railroad runs out twelve miles through a rich planting region, of which the place is the centre and shipping point. There is much wealth in the place.

During the last two weeks, or since the dismantling and abandonment of Fort De Russy, the inhabitants have been packing up and leaving for Shreveport and other places up the river. For days together the levee was one vast pile of household goods and merchandise, which were being hustled on board of steamers, to be sent away. Probably more than half the people have deserted the place, their houses being closed and empty. This is the head of navigation for vessels drawing more than five to six feet of water. The Rapids, which are only four or five miles above and from which the parish takes its name, will not admit of the passage of heavy vessels, and, at a low stage of the water, all traffic, except for light-draught steamers, is suspended. The river at present is falling very rapidly, and admonishes us to be getting into deeper water before it is too late.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADVANCE GUARD OF GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

At 5 o'clock P. M., a small squad of cavalry, composing part of Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL's division, dashed into the town at great speed, and, putting their horses upon the full run, flew through the front street with the rapidity of lightning. They were noticed by the marines and sailors on board the *Switzerland*, who "hi, hi'd" them from their decks. This party, about twenty strong, passed to the upper end of the place and wheeled, fronting the river, when they presented and flourished swords to their old acquaintances on the gunboats. In a few minutes, a whole company came rapidly down the Bayou Robert road, and, wheeling to the left, swept up the front street, halting near their advance. One company after another continued thus to arrive, until the whole space fronting the town was crowded with troops. Each officer and mounted man was upon a good swift horse, evidently none the worse for wear or a long journey. Just at dusk a considerable party of horsemen were observed coming up the street. They halted opposite the Ice-House Hotel, and dismounted. It was Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS and Staff. A blue flag with a white star in the centre, and the number "19" in the middle of the star, was planted in front of the main entrance as the headquarter-signal.

Thus, in eight hours from the time Admiral PORTER's fleet anchored opposite the town, Gen. BANKS' forces arrived and occupied it, making a double capture of the place. The soldiers, recognizing the *Estrella* and *Switzerland*, assembled upon the levee, and made the welkin ring with their cheers. They also cheered all the gunboats in turn. The crews of the *Switzerland* and *Estrella* returned their cheers with a heartiness which showed how sincere was the gratification at meeting once more the soldiers of the Union with whom they had shared the perils and glories of the campaign below. Night now closed the gratifying incidents of the day. The troops encamped just outside the town, and Alexandria rested, never more securely, in the mutual embrace of the land and naval forces of the Union. Upon the register of the hotel I noticed, among others, the following names: Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. Richard Arnold, U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. Geo. L. Andrews, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. Richard B. Irwin, A. A. G.; Lieut.-Col. W. S. Abert, A. J. G.; Maj. D. C. Houston, Engineers; Maj. G. Norman Lieber, Judge-Advocate; Maj. H. Robinson, First Louisiana Cavalry; Col. Charles C. D. Wright, One Hundred and Sixtieth N. Y. V.; First Lieut. J. S. Crosby, First Artillery; First Lieut. Franklin Howard, Engineers; Second Lieut. C. Emerson, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York: First Lieut. Charles S. Sargeant, A. D. C.; First Lieut. E. H. Landers, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New-York, (the regiment "Ironsides," doing duty between Berwick Bay and New-Orleans;) Assistant Surgeon D. C. Rogers; First Lieut. Perry, Twenty-Fifth artillery; A. A. Atocher, New-Orleans; Dr. H. Kennedy, New-Orleans.

We give the names for the gratification of the officers' friends at home.

All the officers, from the Maj.-Gen. down, appeared in excellent health. Their march, however, has been a very fatiguing and protracted one, calculated to try the endurance of the best constitutions.

A portion of Gen. WEITZEL's Division and Gen. DWIGHT's Brigade, were the first to arrive on Thursday evening. The army left Opelousas on Tuesday morning, making the march of ninety-six miles in four days.

MURDER OF CAPT. HOWARD DWIGHT.

The saddest event of the march was the loss of Capt. HOWARD DWIGHT, A. A. G., upon Gen. ANDREWS' Staff. He was traveling a short distance in the advance, when within about six miles of Washington he was stopped by a party of guerrillas who suddenly appeared from an ambush and commanded him and his servant to halt. Resistance or escape was out of the question, and as the party drew up to fire at him, Capt. DWIGHT calmly said to them, "You need not fire. I am unarmed, and will surrender." "Kill the d—d Yankee," was the cry of the leader, and in an instant the gallant officer lay stretched upon the ground beside his horse, his head and breast pierced by rebel bullets.

A murder more foul and inexcusable was never committed by savages, to say nothing of a people claiming to be engaged in civilized warfare.

I learn that several citizens of the country were subsequently arrested, and held as hostages until the murderer should be delivered up, and—I know not upon how good authority—that a person recognized as the man who committed the deed, was afterward found and summarily shot for the outrage.

The death of this officer is lamented by the whole regiment.

Since the arrival of the land forces the Sixth New-York, Wilson Zouaves, have been doing guard duty in the town. Col. DWIGHT is Provost-Marshal-General, assisted by Capt. ——.

Very few irregularities have occurred, and all complaints on the part of the citizens have been promptly attended to. In cases where private property of poor or friendless persons has been taken by irresponsible parties, Gen. BANKS has had it promptly restored. "We come not here to war upon the poor, or to distress women and children," says the General. Thus far the citizens have expressed great satisfaction at the good order which has prevailed in the town. They have been greatly disappointed at the treatment they have received from the hated Yankees, and some openly express the wish that they might always be as free from marauders as since the arrival of the Union troops.

During the large part of the day, Friday, the troops continued to arrive, marching to the sound of "Yankee Doodle." They encamped along the bayou, from one to three and a half miles out of town. Meantime some of the gunboats were ordered away upon some errand down below.

On Saturday the Admiral, on the *Benton*, followed the other vessels down, leaving nothing but the *Estrella* and *Lafayette*, and the former will be dispatched upon business down the river on Sunday.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Maj.-Gen. BANKS, with his Staff, paid a visit to the *Lafayette* this afternoon, and were cordially received by Capt. WALKE. Gen. BANKS viewed with much interest the different places where that steamer was struck by rebel shot during the passage of the Vicksburgh batteries, and also during the fierce action at Grand Gulf. He formed a high opinion of the invulnerability of the vessel, and departed well pleased with his visit. In the evening several regimental bands assembled in front of his quarters at the hotel and serenaded the General.

Already the troops are upon the move in pursuit of the enemy. Gen. BANKS will not delay, but push on after the retreating rebels.

THE MARCH FROM BERWICK BAY.

The route traversed by Gen. BANKS' forces has been through the most fertile and prosperous part of the State. The army has subsisted almost entirely upon the enemy. Fabulous amounts of cotton—some reports say 10,000 bales—were seized at Opelousas alone. Sugar by the hundred thousand barrels has been seized and the whole sent on railroad and transports to New-Orleans. The whole tract of country traversed has been swept clean of horses, mules, carts and of the negroes, who manifested a desire to join the "y'army." Material sufficient to pay the entire expenses of the expedition has been seized and appropriated along the route. Forty millions of dollars would scarcely pay the losses to the country. Some one states that only a few hundred rations have been issued by the Commissary during the last four months. This is now to be the policy pursued throughout the campaign in Louisiana.

SUNDAY, 10th.

The *Estrella* went down the river early this morning, leaving the *Lafayette* sole master of the situation. She is capable of taking first-rate care of herself and of any other tender craft which may need her protection. There was heavy bring down below early this A. M. DE SOTO.

P. S.—The Sixth New-York Volunteers, Billy Wilson Zouaves, are waiting for a transport here to take them to New-Orleans. Their time was out on the 25th of April and 1st of May. They asked their discharge at Washington, La., but Gen. ANDREWS made them a stirring speech, and they, being much attached to the brigade, took up arms and marched hither. They will be sent home from this place. They are 550 strong. The regiment is now under command of the Lieutenant-Colonel, Col. WILSON being at Baton Rouge, temporarily under a cloud, but no charge is preferred against him.

The battle of Franklin was a severe one, though the enemy were routed and stampeded. We lost some forty killed and over two hundred wounded. I presume you have received particulars.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, May 11, 1863.

Gen. BANKS is still here, but his forces are already on the move. It cannot be disguised that the rebel cause in Louisiana is nearly collapsed. The masses are tired of conscription, cotton-burning and anarchy. The poor and middling classes are feeling the heavy hand of war, while the rich planters have their barns well stocked with cotton, and other good things.

The woods everywhere swarm with men hiding away from the merciless conscription. Everything to eat, drink and wear costs a hatfull of money. Flour is from $150 to $200 per barrel; coffee, $4 a pound—none to be had; tea, *historical*; garden vegetables, $4 a small basket full; turkies, $6 a piece; chickens, $1; butter, $1 a pound; milk, 18 cents a *pint*; ladies' *calico* dresses, $100 to $150 each. A certain sharp woman here has smuggled in dry goods for women's wear, on which she has realized $10,000, profit, Confederate currency. Ladies' shoes, $20 to $25 a pair, and all other things in the same *moderate* proportion.

Gen. BANKS' headquarters' flag is missing this Monday morning. I judge he is on the move, following his command. May his star never wane, and "19" redeem Louisiana from the curse of rebel rule. "There is luck in odd numbers." DE SOTO.

THE CAPTURE OF THE INDIANOLA

A Deferred Report.

We print below the official report of Lieutenant Commanding BROWN, formerly of the *Indianola*, giving a detailed report of the operations of that vessel from the time she left Admiral PORTER's fleet until she was sunk by a rebel ram in the vicinity of Grand Gulf. It is the only detailed and reliable report of one of the greatest naval engagements ever witnessed. Commander BROWN has just been released from Richmond, where he was carried prisoner after the capture of the *Indianola*:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1863.

SIR: At this, my earliest opportunity, I respectfully submit to the Department a report of the operations of the United States steamer *Indianola*, while below Vicksburgh, Miss., also the particulars of the engagement with the rebel armed rams *Queen of the West* and *William H. Webb*, and armed cotton-clad steamers *Dr. Batey* and *Grand Era*, in which the *Indianola* was sunk and her officers and crew made prisoners.

In obedience to an order from Acting Rear Admiral PORTER, commanding Mississippi squadron, I passed the batteries at Vicksburgh and Warrenton on the night of the 13th of February last, having in tow two barges containing about seven thousand bushels of coal each, without being once struck, although eighteen shots were fired, all of which passed over us.

I kept on down the river, but owing to dense fogs made but slow progress until the morning of the 16th, when about ten miles below Natchez, I met the steamboat *Era No. 5*, having on board Col. ELLET, of the ram fleet, and a portion of the officers and crew of the steamer *Queen of the West*. I then learned for the first time of the loss of that boat, and after consulting with Col. ELLET, I concluded to continue on down as far as the mouth of the Red River. On the afternoon of the same day I got under way, the *Era No. 5* leading. On nearing Ellis' cliffs the *Era* made the prearranged signal of danger ahead, soon after which I made out the rebel steamer *Wm. H. Webb*. Before I got within range of the *Webb* she had turned and was standing down stream with great speed. I fired two shots from the 11-inch guns, but both fell short of her. She soon ran out of sight, and in consequence of a thick fog setting in I could not continue the chase, but was obliged to anchor.

I reached the mouth of the Red River on the 17th of February, from which time until the 21st of same month I maintained a strict blockade at that point.

I could procure no Red River pilots, and therefore did not enter that river. The *Era No. 5* being unarmed, and having several prisoners on board, Col. ELLET decided to go up the river and communicate with the squadron, and sailed at noon on the 18th of same month for that purpose.

On learning that the *Queen of the West* had been repaired by the rebels and was nearly ready for service; also, that the *William H. Webb* and four cotton-clad boats with boarding parties on board were fitting out to attack the *Indianola*, I left the Red River for the purpose of getting cotton to fill up the space between the casemates and wheel-houses, so as to be better able to repel the boarding parties.

By the afternoon of the 22d of same month, I had procured as much cotton as I required, and concluded to keep on up the river, thinking that I would certainly meet another boat the morning following, but I was disappointed. I then concluded to communicate with the squadron as soon as possible, thinking that Col. ELLET had not reached the squadron, or that Admiral PORTER would expect me to return when I found that no other boat was sent below.

I kept the bunkers of the *Indianola* filled with coal and would have sunk what remained in the barges, but knowing that if another boat was sent below Vicksburgh, I would be expected to supply her with coal, I concluded to hold on to the barges as long as possible. In consequence of having the barges alongside, we could make but slow progress against the current, the result of which was that I did not reach Grand Gulf until the morning of the 24th of same month, at which point and at others above we were fired on by parties on shore. As I knew that it would be as much as I could do to get by the Warrenton batteries before daylight the next morning, I returned the fire of but one party.

At about 9½ P. M. on the 24th of the same month, the night being very dark, four boats were discovered in chase of us. I immediately cleared for action, and as soon as all preparations were completed I turned and stood down the river to meet them. At this time the leading vessel was about three miles below, the others following in close order. As we neared them I made them out to be the rams *Queen of the West* and *William H. Webb*, and two other steamers cotton-clad and filled with men.

The *Queen of the West* was the first to strike us, which she did after passing through the coal barge lashed to our portside, doing us no serious damage. Next came the *Webb*. I stood for her at full speed; both vessels came together bows on with a tremendous crash, which knocked nearly every one down on board of both vessels, doing no damage to us, while the *Webb's* bow was cut in at least eight feet, extending from about two feet above the water line to the keelson. At this time the engagement became general, and at very close quarters. I devoted but little attention to the cotton-clad steamers, although they kept up a heavy fire with field-pieces and small arms, as I knew that everything depended on my disabling the rams. The third blow crushed the starboard barge, leaving parts hanging by the lashings, which were speedily cut. The crew of the *Indianola* not numbering enough men to man both batteries, I kept the forward guns manned all the time, and fired them whenever I could get a shot at the rams. The night being very dark our aim was very uncertain, and our fire proved less effective than I thought it at the time. The peep holes in the pilot-house were so small that it would have been a difficult matter to have worked the vessel from that place in daylight, so that during the whole engagement the pilots were unable to aid me by their knowledge of the river, as they were unable to see anything, consequently they could do no more than obey such orders as they received from me in regard to working the engines and helm. No misunderstanding occurred in the performance of that duty, and I was enabled to receive the first five blows from the rams forward of the wheels, and at such angles that they did no more damage than to start the plating where they struck.

The sixth blow we received was from the *Webb*, which crushed in the starboard wheel, disabled the starboard rudder, and started a number of leaks abaft the shaft. Being unable to work the starboard engine placed us in an almost powerless condition, but I continued the fight until after we received the seventh blow, which was given us by the *Webb*. She struck us fair in the stern, and started the timbers and starboard rudder-box so that the water poured in in large volumes. At this time I knew that the *Indianola* could be of no more service to us, and my desire was to render her useless to the enemy, which I did by keeping her in deep water until there was two and a half feet of water over the floor, and the leaks were increasing rapidly as she settled, so as to bring the opening made by the *Webb* under water.

Knowing that if either of the rams struck us again in the stern, which they then had excellent opportunities of doing, on account of our disabled condition, we would sink so suddenly that few if any lives would be saved, I succeeded in running her bows on shore by starting the screw-engines. As further resistance could only result in a great loss of life on our part, without a corresponding result on the part of the enemy, I surrendered the *Indianola*, *a partially sunken vessel, fast filling with water, to a force of four vessels, mounting ten guns, and manned by over one thousand men.*

The engagement lasted one hour and twenty-seven minutes. I lost but one killed, one wounded, and seven missing, while the enemy lost two officers and thirty-three men killed, and many wounded. Before the enemy could make any preparations for endeavoring to save the *Indianola* her stern was under water. Both rams were so very much crippled that I doubt whether they would have tried to ram again had not their last blow proved so fatal to us. Both signal books were thrown by me into the river a few minutes before the surrender.

In conclusion, I would state that the 9-inch guns of the *Indianola* were thrown overboard, and the 11-inch guns damaged by being loaded with heavy charges and solid shot, placed muzzle to muzzle, and fired by a slow match, so that they were rendered useless.

This was done in consequence of the sham *Monitor* sent from above having grounded about two miles above the wreck of the *Indianola*.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, GEO. BROWN,
Lieutenant Commanding U. S. Navy.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in Chili—Opposition to the Administration—Removal of the Minister for Foreign Affairs Probable—Exciting Times in the Argentine Republics—Serious Disturbances.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, May 28, 1863.

The British mail steamer *Bogota*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived here on the 22d inst.

In addition to mails and about 100 passengers, the *Bogota* brings $322,265 in specie for transmission to Southampton, and the following cargo, viz.:

FREIGHT—For Southampton, 435 packages; for Liverpool, 743 packages; for New-York, 476 packages; for Acapulco and San Francisco, 251 packages; for Central America, 1 package; for Panama, 1,072 packages. SPECIE—For Panama, $2,000.

The dates by this steamer are from Valparaiso to May 1, Callao and Lima 13th, Paita 16th, and Guayaquil 17th. In Chili the opposition to the Government had taken advantage of the popular excitement in regard to the action of the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Whitehead question; and an effort had been made to overthrow the Administration. The effort did not succeed, and any overt act of revolution was prevented. The Minister will, however, be obliged to retire from office. Owing to the poor attendance of the members, the Legislative Chambers have done nothing important as yet. The Mejillones guano question remains "in *statu quo*."

It is now proposed to suspend the licences for working the deposits, granted under the present law; but nothing definite will be done until the Government has had full time for consultation on the matter. The law declaring *all* the guano deposits in the Republic to be the property of the State, will be so modified as not to include those existing on private property.

The President of Chili has been authorized to buy for the Government all the shares of the railway between Valparaiso and Quillota that remain in private hands. Business is generally dull, stocks of nearly all classes of goods being quite full and but little demand.

In the Argentine Republics affairs have been in a very confused state, pending and during the elections for Senators and Deputies, whose duty it will be to choose the next President of the Confederation. In Buenos Ayres the opposition to the National Government are reported to have carried the elections. A severe fight had taken place between the adherents of the two parties, in which several lives were lost. Insurrections had also occurred in several other provinces, all of which, however, the National Government had succeeded in quelling. The loss of life in these affairs is reported at between 200 and 300. A contract has been closed between the Government and Mr. WHEELWRIGHT for the construction of a railway from Rosario to Cordoba.

From Peru we learn that the new Administration, under Gen. CANSICO, is giving the highest satisfaction. The further importation of Polynesians, as laborers, is now prohibited. Several arrests have been made of persons engaged in the traffic who had violated the conditions of their licenses. The Government announces its intention to prosecute all such parties against whom complaints shall be made.

The projects of railroads from Arequipa to the port of Islay, and from Ica to the port of Pisco, have been referred to a Commission, appointed by the Government, for examination. Should the Commission report favorably, the Government will guarantee 7 per cent. interest on the bonds of these companies.

A wharf is to be constructed at Casna, the same being demanded to facilitate the shipment of cotton.

From Bolivia we have a report of an attempted revolution. The movement did not seem to amount to much, yet it may be but the prelude to another long civil war.

Private advices from Ecuador represent that Republic to be on the eve of revolution. There are, however, no particulars given, and we are in the dark as to the causes of the intended movement, and who will be the leaders.

War of the Yellows and the Whites—Method—Object—Results—Progress—Execution of the Laws—A Captain Buried too Soon—Immigration—Baron Mana—Rebellion and Robbery—Churches—American Church-School—Prosperity—A New Work—Books Made in the United States—Markets—Products, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Wednesday,
April 15, 1863.

As my last letter was conveyed down the river La Plata, there was raging in this city one of the most ill-natured mobs that I ever saw. Angry men, with a little twist of white paper stuck on their hats, or tied in a button-hole, were assailing an equally furious and equally promiscuous rabble wearing a yellow paper. The yellow represented the present National Government, and the white the idea that Buenos Ayres ought to rule the other provinces. The whites were revolutionary. They gained possession of several electoral tables and suspended voting, and proceeded to fill the registers with names from the cemetery and from the asylums. At one church they gained the roof, and dispensed a strong gospel to the yellows below in the shape of tiles torn from the roofs. Some heads were broken, and some lives lost in the name of liberty. It was made to appear, when the votes were counted, that the revolutionists were in a minority. So they doubtless are.

The present Government, under President MITRE, is popular and strong. The President was repeatedly urged to call out the military, but he refused. Instead, he sent his daughters to one of the most disturbed of the churches, to offer their Sunday morning prayers, while rowdies were gathered in crowds around the doors. MITRE is never rash, and his desire to avoid the shedding of blood to quell the riot, is a part of his system to rule as far as possible by moral force.

The commotion grows out of the contest for Governor. The election is to occur next month, and the Governor is elected by the Legislature. There is no means of knowing who will be elected, for there are a great many wires to be pulled before election. There is no one of the four candidates whose election would be a calamity.

In this country, the age of railroads and of telegraphs is just dawning. There are four important railroads that are now in the process of completion, involving the expenditure of more than twenty millions of Spanish dollars. Thus far every railroad is highly remunerative, while yet the country is not half developed.

Foreigners accustomed to laws at home are often surprised at the sluggishness of justice in this country. Men linger in prison for months before they have the preliminary trial, and then they are tried in their absence, perhaps not knowing who are the witnesses against them, nor what is testified. I recently saw an American in prison whose only information as to his sentence or trial was a little slip of paper which he showed me, on which was his name and term of years of service, and the date at which it began. That he kept, and to it he trusted to be liberated when his term expired.

In a recent letter I spoke of the death of an English Captain, who was apparently drowned, but really only died of neglect after coming ashore alive. So said a Captain who knew. A physician entered a complaint against the Captain who made the statement, and made a great show of punishing him for the alleged falsehood.

Still this is a great country. Its progress is like that of all young countries, and the day of greatness will surely come. The immigration to this valley is chiefly from Southern Europe. These are chiefly the laborers, and they very rapidly become property-holders. There is so much demand for lands that the line of the frontier passes close to the tents of the Indians. Within the settlement of this time there is hardly room for the increase of a single year, so that the borders of the pastoral lands must widen rapidly.

Baron MANA, the great banker of Rio de Janeiro, has lately visited this city, and has increased the indebtedness of the Government to him. He is the Rothschild of South America. There is hardly a Government of any stability that is not deeply indebted to him.

In the Western provinces, there has been in the last fortnight quite a disturbance. It has hardly amounted to a rebellion, but rather to an organized system of robbery. The National Guard of Cordova was called out, and there was much show for fight, but very little in reality. Three provinces were shaken to their foundations.

American readers may be glad to know that there are here four Protestant congregations, one of which is American. Its pulpit has been filled for five or six years by Rev. WILLIAM GOODFELLOW, of Illinois. For a long time three other Protestant churches have had a school for education of their own children. One had been recently commenced in the American Parsonage, that has through its first quarter just now closing, prospered beyond expectation. There are thirty-eight pupils, and beside the common English branches there is taught Latin, French and music. To all external appearance, that church is in a highly prosperous condition.

A new work on South America is about to appear in Paris, from the pen of M. BOSSI, who traveled in Paraguay and Matto Gross. It is a little singular that all valuable writings of South America are by foreigners. Dean FUNES has a history of some value, but beside that there is nothing better than a few biographies. Even the school-books are translations mostly from United States text-books, and are published in New-York by APPLETONS.

Products of the United States have been selling low, for a short time. Flour sold on board, $4 50 and $5. Coal from New-York, $11 50. Lumber, $33 to $37.

Wool has gone up, under the demand for Germany and England. Hides are advancing, under the demand for the United States. Cattle are selling for $80 currency, about $3 20 United States currency, and sheep for more than half the price of cattle.

Ounces are going up; to-day they are $4 30 to the doubloon.

American ship *Riga* is loading bones for England. The *Maria Wheeler* sails to-day for New-York. The *Ella Virginia* sailed a week ago.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Report of the Capture of Richmond—More Indian Troubles—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, May 13, 1863.

The famous premature telegram announcing to the European world the fall of Sebastopol has its counterpart in the bogus news of the capture of Richmond, which flashed over the wires on Saturday. At Camp Douglas the news was received with boisterous demonstrations, and twenty-seven or twenty-eight guns were fired in honor of the supposed glorious victory. In the city, however, the report was doubted. The news was supposed too sudden and too great, under the previously reported circumstances. Knowing ones considered it incredible that LEE should have left Richmond without a decent guard. To-day we are told that Richmond is still on the James River, that JEFF DAVIS still holds command there, that LEE has not abandoned Fredericksburgh Heights, that HOOKER is yet on the Washington side of the Rappahannock. It is consequently inferred that the salute on Saturday was a mere waste of powder.

It seems to be equally desirable and impossible to live without Indian wars. Gen. CONNOR and Judge WAITE accompanied the volunteer cavalry who started north while I was writing last week. The General is gone to locate the new post on or near Soda Springs, and take the conceit out of SAGWITCH POCATELLO, and a few other Indians, some of whom escaped from the Bear River fight, and who are still somewhat on the rampage and very free in making declaration of their intentions toward the whites.

On Friday some half dozen of SAGWITCH's band made a descent on a herd ground near Brigham City, and succeeded in driving off ten or eleven horses. The appearance of eight or ten Danes, who were making a farm in the vicinity, prevented their driving off the herd of cattle. In their retreat the Indians killed, with arrows, a poor charcoal-burner, by the name of THORP, who was alone at work in the wilderness in the cañon. The body was sadly mutilated.

Capt. SMITH, with a company of Second cavalry, who proceeded from Camp Douglas via the Northern route and the Humboldt, to Snell Creek, the scene of recent difficulties on the mail line, had a fight with the Indians fifty miles south of that place, killing fifty-two of the red fellows and recovering considerable cattle.

The Indians have become very shy of visiting this city of late, probably not caring to make the acquaintance of the troops in the vicinity. Indeed, it is commonly reported that orders have been given for the troops to shoot any Indians wherever found in the Utah District. If such orders have been given, and they be acted upon, the Indians will not fail to retaliate when a safe opportunity presents itself. They will wait long and patiently for such conjunction of opportunity, and when it comes, mercy is out of the question.

Among the other ugly little Indian difficulties happening just now, is one between the Bannock Indians and the people of Bannock City and vicinity, Idaho. The first news was brought from Bannock City but five days, and was that the Indians had killed twenty-four whites who were hunting stock, and that the whites had killed an Indian. Seventeen Indians, in Bannock City, were immediately killed in retaliation for the twenty-four. About three hundred were started after WINNEMUCK, the Bannock chief, desirous to obtain his scalp.

A second, but not later, messenger tells a rather different tale. Immediately after the discovery of the Grasshopper mines, the few white men in that country had a big talk with WINNEMUCK and a large company of his warriors, on the site of the present Bannock City. Several articles of stipulation were entered into by the high contracting parties, and on the part of WINNEMUCK, it is said, the treaty has been faithfully observed.

On his return with his people from the Buffalo country last month, a number of "gamblers" conceived the idea of killing the chief and his band, saving the young squaws, and taking possession of the horses, skins, furs, and other booty of the Indians. Some of the miners penetrated the plot, and enlightened WINNEMUCK, who sent off his squaws and children, and prepared for the contemplated attack. The whites, however, finding their scheme frustrated, prudently gave it up. They, however, attacked unsuccessfully SNAG, another chief, with about fifteen lodges, near Bannock City, and in the attack twenty-four whites bit the dust. This messenger is satisfied that no great difficulty would have occurred with the Indians, particularly with the bands of WINNEBUCK and SNAG, had the above "gamblers" behaved properly. He also says that a number of the miners have been murdered the past Winter by the same band of desperadoes. For the credit of the white man it is to be hoped that the above is an exaggeration, if not entirely a misapprehension.

The news of the removal of Chief Justice KINNEY is by no means popular here. The Judge is the honest of the United States officials in this Territory, and he has obtained the confidence of the Mormon community, which is not an easy thing to do.

EDWARD RAY and JOHN TALBOT, prisoners in the Penitentiary, have effected their escape. They did so in rather an ingenious manner. RAY had a forty-four-pound ball and chain attached to his leg. The rivet of the shackle he managed to sever. He then sawed off the iron grate over the ventilator in the inner cell door, by which means he reached the lock which fastened the bar of the outer door. The lock was opened with a false key. RAY then unlocked TALBOT's cell, liberating him; then both entered an empty cell, breaking a lock, passed through a fracture in wall into the court or yard, thence over the wall and away. The grate and shackle were severed with a knife. It is supposed that TALBOT, who was not secured so heavily, nor confined so severely as RAY, managed to secure the instruments of release.

Sunday was a refreshing showery time; the heat, before and since, has been oppressive, the thermometer often ranging between 70° and 80° in the shade.

Once Utah boasted of four newspapers—the *Deseret News*, the *Territorial Enterprise*, the *Mountaineer*, and the *Valley Tan*. The army supported the [illegible] third died out, Nevada took the second, the first is last and still lives. Another is coming to keep it company. Mr. J. E. JOHNSON, formerly editor of the Wood River *Huntsman's Echo*, proposes to publish an agricultural semi-monthly—the *Farmer*—and to commence immediately.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. HOOKER on Friday afternoon pushed a daring reconnoissance across the Rappahannock just below Fredericksburgh, and ascertained fully the movements and intentions of the enemy. We give a full account of the movement this morning.

A dispatch from Cincinnati brings us intelligence from Vicksburgh to the 2d inst. It contains an assurance that Gen. GRANT is able to press the siege, and at the same time to take care of JOE JOHNSTON, who is now said to be still at Jackson. Gen. BLAIR had gone up the Yazoo River, and important news was expected from him soon. This expedition, probably, has some reference to JOHNSTON and his movements. Our siege guns were close up to the enemy's works—within a hundred yards, the statement is. The rebels, on the 1st inst., are said to have shot three hundred horses on the river bank, being unable to feed them.

We have this morning, brought by the *Morning Star*, which arrived at this port from New-Orleans early yesterday morning, fuller accounts of the desperate fighting at Port Hudson on the 27th ult. A general assault was made along the whole line of rebel works, which was only partially successful on the left, but was entirely successful on the right and centre—the rebels at those points being driven within their inner line at the point of the bayonet. Our entire loss in the day's engagement was thought to be about 3,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The list of casualties among the officers, which we publish elsewhere, will attest to the desperate character of the fighting. Advices from Port Hudson to the 29th, received by way of Vicksburgh, state that the place was then closely invested by Gen. BANKS—the two wings of his army resting on the river. Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet was thundering away at the front of the rebel works, and the field artillery at the rear.

The next steamer due from New-Orleans is the *Continental*, Capt. MARSHMANN, which was advertised to leave on June 2. She will unquestionably bring us full lists of the killed and wounded in the recent battle at Port Hudson, and, we trust, favorable news regarding the progress of the siege.

We publish this morning, on our second and third pages, a series of letters from our special correspondents in Louisiana, giving highly interesting details of the important events which preceded the investment of Port Hudson, including the capture and occupation of Alexandria, the expedition in the Valley of the Amite River, &c.

A Murfreesboro correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, writing on the 1st instant, says: "Last night there was an assemblage at the headquarters of the General-in-Chief, of the commanders of corps and divisions. They did not adjourn till the small hours of the morning had begun to pass. Of their decisions I will not speak. Let me say, however, that it is probable ere this reaches you the *result* will be made known to you by telegraph."

Gen. ASBOTH, in command at Columbus, Ky., has issued a General Order, No. 32, to recruit contrabands for garrison and picket service, and to protect contraband colonies on lands confiscated from, or abandoned by rebels.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that Admiral FOOTE has, as yet, no knowledge of his appointment to the command of the South Atlantic Squadron.

The Taunton (Mass.) *Republican* states that Major-Gen. COUCH was called to Washington on Wednesday last, and that he left immediately.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states positively that Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, during his recent visit to Washington, explicitly disavowed to Mr. LINCOLN and Secretary STANTON the reports of his speech at the mass meeting held in this City as given in our City journals.

The Murfreesboro' correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus states the position which VALLANDIGHAM takes, now that he is in the hands of his friends: He announces to the rebels, first, that he is still VALLANDIGHAM; and, second, that he is a Union man. Then he proceeds to show them that a Union man, as he understands it, is one who would make the people of the West very sick of the war, who would divide the loyal States by a secession of the West, who would brew a storm there which should give the Government enough to attend to at home without fighting the rebellion, and thus would permit the rebels to dictate their own terms. By this he convinces the rebels—if any of them were so dull as to need this showing—that a Vallandigham Union man is a much better Secessionist than a Southern rebel. Thus he is recognized by the Confederates as carrying out their plot, and is patronized accordingly; while he is made a martyr in the North because he is not tolerated in his efforts to brew the storm which is to give the armed force of the North enough to do at home.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States transport *Star of the South*, Capt. WOODHULL, from Newbern, N. C., May 28, and Key West, June 1, consigned to the United States Quartermaster, arrived at this port yesterday. There was nothing new at Key West. The health of the troops remained good.

The sale of cotton abandoned to the Government, appointed to take place in Memphis, has been removed to Cincinnati and St. Louis. There will be sales at the latter place on the first Monday of each month, and at Cincinnati on the second Monday of each month, beginning at Cincinnati on the 15th inst.

Breadstuffs were depressed, and prices generally lower on Saturday. Cotton was active at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ lb. Transactions in Provisions were rather less extensive; prices of Pork and Lard favored buyers. Sugars, Molasses and Rio Coffee were in good request, as were likewise Fish, Hides, Petroleum, Linseed Oil and Tallow. Whisky attracted more attention. Freights were less active, with 597 vessels of all classes in port.

The Disintegration of Empires.

The brilliant and original notion of dividing men of public note into three absolutely-defined classes, was, we believe, the thought of a Scotch parson, who enjoys some local renown as a *littérateur*. His three classes included the man *original*, the man *extraordinary* and the man *imitative*—represented in their respective order by SHAKESPEARE, Lord BROUGHAM and Mr. N. P. WILLIS! Here, by a fine stroke of generalization, you had before you the types of the notable portion of the human race arranged, as it were, under your nose, so that you could muse over the theme without much of that hard brain exercise which BUCKLE and the ethnologists often impose on one.

The parson's generalizing power is now outrivaled by one of his countrymen in the leading Scotch review—the *North British* for the current month. "The Disintegration of Empires," as it is witnessed to-day, is treated under four heads, which are held to be inclusive of the whole of what may be regarded as imperial systems undergoing the process of dissolution; and the several characteristics of these dissolving systems are thus pictured: *First*—"Slow decay of the vital forces; * * * corruption of the solids and fluids of the social organization; * * —a scrofulous subject." This applies to China. *Second*—"The breaking up of a crazy and cumbrous machine, by attempting to put too high a speed upon its movements." This is Russia. *Third*—"The blowing up of the machine in consequence of a faulty construction." This, of course, is the United States. *Fourth*—"The maturing of an organization, while the vital forces of the body are still in full vigor. It is not decay; it is remote renovation." This, to be sure, must be Great Britain.

The first drawback to so convenient a summary as this is, that it sacrifices rather too much to conciseness. Why, for example, is Austria left out of account? Surely, she has lost quite as much, alike in territory and political influence, within the last thirty years, as any of the other unfortunate empires. And before the Italian, to say nothing of the Hungarian, question is solved, most people believe she will suffer still more in the decline of her imperial strength. Why, again, does Turkey not come directly into the classification—Turkey, not only territorially and by virtue of her geographical position, but as the nursery of a faith which is the most formidable rival of the Christian system existing in the world? She is surely an empire in the very throes, to-day, of an agonizing dissolution. It may be very convenient to have the human family represented by three familiar types, and equally convenient to have the dissolution of empires brought under four separate heads. But the trouble is, when the list of types leaves a number of classes unrepresented altogether.

How comes it, moreover, that China is singled out so prominently? Go back two hundred years, and the same apparent "disintegration" was witnessed then as is witnessed to-day. Yet the bitterest contests of the Tartar dynasty left the Imperial system of China as strong as it was two thousand years ago. And then, as to Russia, going at so high a rate of speed that the crumbling, crazy machine breaks down. Where does the Reviewer find the evidence of the break-down? Certainly not in the Crimea, if Mr. KINGLAKE is any authority; certainly not in the Emancipation act of the Czar—for whatever may have been the difficulty of compassing that grand scheme, its introduction has left Russia at this hour united to a man against the Western Powers on the question of preserving the integrity of the Empire. If there is an Imperial system in the world less liable than another to the comparison of a crazy, crumbling machine, it is Russia.

The Reviewer is, of course, entirely at home when he speaks of the beautifully natural process of disintegration which applies to Great Britain; and his domestic similes, illustrating the charming picture of the colonies, like sons and daughters of mature age, leaving the parental roof and settling down, would do credit to the tenderness of Mrs. Sairy Gamp. But how about India? What of the Sepoy atrocities, and the subsequent and far worse British atrocities? Very touching domestic pictures were to be seen there, no doubt; but we do not remember that any of them took the pleasing form of a son or daughter leaving the parental home, with the benison of an indulgent parent. Doubtless, Canada and the neighboring colonies—extravagant, costly, and, withal, restive members of the Bull family—may pack up and leave the paternal roof to-morrow. They can bring, from their habits and position, neither tribute to the parent exchequer, nor influence to the councils of the world, in adjusting the balance of power on this Continent. And they may go to-morrow, and become their own masters. But is this the case with the great Anglo-Indian Empire? Why is it that there has been maintained, for fifty years, a nervous and continually growing struggle to maintain the tottering throne of the Sultans? Why is this fanatic struggle going on to-day—for laying an embargo on the Suez Canal operations? Every one can answer. It is the dread—amounting almost to desperation—that English statesmen have of the approach of either of the great maritime powers toward the frontier of the Indian dominions. That fear rests on the soul of the British nation like a horrible nightmare, and makes sad and sorry havoc with those pleasing dreams of an empire rejuvenated and improved by casting off, in due season, the ripe fruit of its body.

The Reviewer comes, by a weary, waddling step, at last to the American war, and no doubt his brilliant generalizations were all conceived with the special object of illuminating the North British public mind on the causes leading to the secession of the Southern States. The writer has evidently no predetermined hostility to this country, like many of his compeers, but he becomes sadly muddled between Slavery and State Rights, and social customs, as the causes tending toward disintegration; and finally, in a fit of despair, not having found precisely the cause that suited himself, he makes a bold dash at the "divine decrees," and like a good sound Calvinist, he asks:

> "Shall the destinies of the North American nations be accomplished, and the divine purposes thereto relating fulfilled, by the means of a one all-grasping, all absorbing empire, doing its ruthless pleasure from the Mexican Gulf to the Arctic regions—from the seaboard of the Atlantic to the seaboard of the Pacific Ocean?—shall it indeed be *thus* that the same hand which long ago scattered the nations from the plains of Babylon and Nineveh, will be seen favoring an enterprise *of the same quality* in these last times? A negative answer to a question of this sort must, we think, commend itself to all calm minds on whatever grounds it is argued—whether the *religious* aspect of the question be regarded, or that of political or philosophical speculation."

Now this old-fashioned "predestinarian" way of settling the affairs of the world is precisely what the Reviewer should have begun with. It is even simpler than his first plan of generalization, excellent as that was; and as he evidently knows about as much regarding this country as he does about Babylon, Nineveh and China, he is wise to leave the whole question, as he does at last, in the hands of Heaven.

Fernando's Farce.

It is generally supposed that the Americans, as a people, are keenly alive to the ludicrous, and that a party which, in this country, lays itself open to the shafts of ridicule, is already as good as dead, if not buried. If this be true, the Fernando Wood faction must be in a parlous state; for the recent peace meeting was certainly the most notable farce ever played in this City. The presence of that fighting apostle of peace, Capt. RYNDERS, was in itself a capital joke; and not less happy was the hoarse applause which repeatedly greeted the mild proposition to revolutionize the Government by force of arms! To judge from the appearance of the audience, an uninitiated person might have been led to congratulate the City upon the recent conversion of a very large proportion of her rowdies and red-mugs to the Quaker faith; and this, it must be confessed, was another capital stroke on the part of the peace-mongers. It would have moved the ghost of GEORGE FOX himself to inextinguishable laughter, to see such an audience vociferously applauding the pacific sentiments of FERNANDO WOOD, and *hi-hi-ing* when the angelic prophecy of "Peace on earth and good will to men" was alluded to. We have always known WOOD to be a man of daring genius. We are not accustomed to be startled at what he says or does; but we never expected that even he would have the temerity to present a crowd of New-York roughs as the harbingers of the Millenium! It was a dangerous experiment, but it was a successful one.

The performance on the platform was in excellent keeping. For six speakers to declare, in one evening, that freedom of speech no longer existed in the North, was an exceedingly good joke; as was also the oft-repeated assertion that personal liberty in America, outside of Canada and the dominions of JEFF. DAVIS, "had become a dream of the past!" This would have been considered a little exaggerated, perhaps, for comedy, but the license of broad farce is superior to every law but that of its own caprice. It might have somewhat bewildered a foreigner, unused to the eccentricities of our politics, to observe the singular contradictions presented by the meeting. A Russian, say, would probably have been dumbfounded to hear a dozen loud-mouthed demagogues denouncing President LINCOLN as a bloody tyrant, a vile despot, a monster of arbitrary devices, who would not allow his trampled, trembling subjects to hold, still less to utter, opinions contrary to his own. He would, no doubt, suppose that every one of the speakers stood in momentary fear of death, Siberia, or the knout; that they had crawled there in disguise, in order to avoid the sleepless vigilance of the tyrant's emissaries. Perhaps he would imagine that they barricaded their houses day and night, slept with armed attendants on the watch, and were ready, at the first alarm, to take refuge in some hiding-place under the cellar floor, or behind the chimney, there to lie perdue until the danger was past.

But Mr. WOOD is in some danger of running his little joke "into the ground." Five or six long ferocious speeches in one evening, to prove that freedom of speech has no existence at the North, is rather stupendous, even for farce, and might prove tedious, if too frequently repeated. And besides, if a man can talk for four or five hours to prove that he is gagged, the public might reasonably dread the consequences of larger liberty. To what lengths might not WOOD have extended his remarks, had he not felt somehow restrained by LINCOLN's "iron grasp upon the throat of free speech?" Really, the joke is already stale.

Several of the speakers, including Mr. WOOD, expressed their willingness to suffer the bastile, and even death, for free speech. Their resignation to imaginary political martyrdom was quite affecting, if not sublime. Fancy them (if it be not too great an effort of the fancy,) to be in earnest about it, we think we could suggest a method by which they might obtain the object of their desire. Let them go to Richmond, where, by their own showing, there is less tyranny than here, and there attempt to get up a peace meeting on the basis of submission and surrender. We opine that a short shrift, and an unenviable elevation above the heads of the common crowd, would speedily cause them to utter quite another sort of "groans for the Lincoln despotism" than those which their treasonable denunciations evoked the other night.

TOO FAST.—We published on the 26th of May an article from the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 23d, which proclaimed in very loud and ferocious language that the rebel army was immediately going to assume the offensive, that the most important movements of the war were about to be made, and "*within the next fortnight the campaign of* 1863 *will be pretty well decided*." That fatal fortnight was up yesterday; but we have not yet heard of any of the terrible occurrences which the *Examiner* predicted would take place within that time. We have not heard that they have yet opened the campaign, much less closed it triumphantly.

The Crisis in Prussia.

The crisis in Prussia continues. The King has come to the aid of his Cabinet, and has attempted to intimidate the Deputies by addressing to them a message, in which he censures them for approving the conduct of their President; pronounces that conduct a violation of the constitutional rights of the Ministry—nay, highly derogatory to the dignity of his crown, and counsels the Chamber to abandon its pretensions.

This message was delivered and read to the House by Herr VON BISMARK himself, but it did not shake the resolution of the members, or produce the anticipated effect. On the contrary, it was declared to be based on misinformation, and a Committee was appointed to take it into consideration and prepare a suitable reply, in which doubtless ministerial calumnies will be refuted, and royal errors corrected. A heavy responsibility rests on the Deputies. For not only are their own privileges at stake, but even the fate of constitutionalism in Prussia. The Premier and his master are at present merely striving to get in the edge of the wedge. Let them succeed in this, and they will not cease till they have driven it home. Their assumptions are wholly unwarrantable. The right which President GRABOW claims is not a violation of the Prussian Constitution, is not derogatory to the Prussian monarchy. What are the rights of Ministers, and what is derogatory to the dignity of royalty, are questions as well understood in England as in Prussia, yet PALMERSTON, LAYARD and GLADSTONE are as liable to be called to order by the Speaker of the House of Commons, as the most insignificant of its members. But the Prussian Ministers are not, it seems, members of the Lower Chamber, and therefore they claim to be exempt from the jurisdiction of its President. What clause or article of the Constitution justifies this claim? The Constitution, indeed, requires them to attend the House, and authorizes them to take part in its discussions, but it nowhere stipulates that they shall be privileged to indulge in vituperation, insult the Deputies, and violate the rules of the Chamber with impunity. Had the Constitution given the Von Bismark Cabinet any such license, they would doubtless have demonstrated it; and yet, so late as the Autumn of the past year, we find the very Minister who has caused the trouble now pending, submitting as a matter of course to be called to order by President GRABOW, for the use of unparliamentary language, and humbly apologizing to the House for the indecorum. It was not till the debate on the cartel-conventions that a disposition was manifested by any member of the Cabinet to question the authority of the President, and the Premier himself was the first to set that example of insubordination which VON ROON has only too faithfully followed.

But who that is aware of the feelings with which these men regard the Chamber, can suppose that they would not have advanced this claim at the beginning, could they have found any sanction for it in the Constitution? The framers of that instrument were certainly well disposed to popular liberty, and wished the nation's representatives to enjoy every privilege essential to the maintenance of order, and the proper discharge of their public duties. When, therefore, they invested the Lower House with the power of "*regulating* its discussions and discipline," they evidently intended that its President should have full jurisdiction within the precints of the Chamber, and over *all* who took part in the debates. The same clause in the Constitution which authorizes the Lower Chamber to regulate its proceedings, confers a like right on the Herrenhaus; but to assume that the said clause conveys different powers to each House, in identical language, is rather a novel mode of interpretation, to which even the influence of VON BISMARK cannot induce the nation to subscribe. Why, the Lower Chamber might as well consent to annihilation, as yield to this impudent attempt at usurpation, and suffer the authority of its presiding officer to be thus restricted. For what deliberative body could continue to exist, without a moderating and controlling power being vested in some one of its members. Let the Prussian Deputies give way in this matter to the Cabinet, and their doom must be sealed, since their House will ere long become a bear garden, and themselves objects of contempt and derision to their constituents, no less than their enemies.

The members of the Lower Chamber seem fully aware of the importance of the question at issue, and as yet manifest no symptoms of a disposition to succumb. They have stood firmly by their President, and have voted almost unanimously that the claim of the Cabinet was inadmissible, and the Frortschritt party have prepared the draft of an address to the King, in which they deplore the degraded state of Prussian royalty, give vent to their indignation at the subserviency of the Von Bismark ministry to Russia, lament the loss of Prussia's prestige throughout the world, and proclaim that the nation's representatives have resolved to employ all their energies and powers to oust from office the men whose incapacity, maladministration and poltroonery have brought down these calamities on their country. This address, which is almost sure to receive the sanction of the Chamber, indicates no lack of pluck and spirit on the part of the Deputies. But what effect will it have on the mind of the stiff-necked monarch, other than that which all preceeding addresses have had? As long as the people remain quiescent, and merely play the part of spectators in a theatre, WILLIAM will continue obstinate and immovable, and all appeals to him from the Chamber will be vain. Nothing save the thunder tones of an aroused and indignant nation can awake the King to a sense of the dangers of his situation, and give efficacy to the remonstrances of the Lower House.

Peace and Reunion.

"Peace and Reunion!" These were the dulcet words which lined the blank walls and guttersides of New-York and Brooklyn, heading the call for the Grand Mass Convention of "those opposed to the war and its continuance." Peace and Reunion! What a delightful combination. Read it again. "It hath a dying fall." Do not all manner of visions at once come over the mind, of millennial glories—visions of lions and lambs, of Southern chivalry and Northern hyenas, of Copperheads and Butternuts, and Abolitionists, and all manner of opposing elements, all joined together in one grand Happy Family? Did not every one instinctively picture to himself the mild and gentle faces sure to be found at this meeting of the Peace and Reunion seekers?—the intellectual and honest phiz of FERNANDO, the calm and philanthropic countenance of ISAIAH, the ambrosial curls of EDMON, and the general halo of meekness and serenity which would glorify the walls of Cooper Institute? And then the speeches sure to be heard, full of all gentleness and sweetness and piety, such as beseems those who come forth at the heavenly call of Peace and Reunion. They would all of course be earnestly in favor of free speech, so much so that it would not be very safe for any one to undertake to discuss the other side of the question in the hearing of the audience. They would be strong for the Union, so strong that not a word should be said against those who have armed themselves to overthrow it. They would be strenuous for the rights of the citizen and for a constitutional Government, so much so as to show plainly their sympathy with those who have based their rebellion upon a denial of those rights, and have striven to set up a despotism instead of a Constitution. And through all their outcry about the liberty of the citizen, about Free Speech and a Free Press, it would appear plainly enough that it is only because they have not the power that those who differ from them are not crushed under their feet by a tyranny which would, if it could, trample out even the thoughts of those who love freedom and would elevate the oppressed.

Peace and Reunion! Well! we all would like to accomplish that. There is something of a difference, however, in the ways by which we would pursue it. We wish these gentry would be explicit as to the means by which they propose to attain both of these objects. We can understand how one who is "opposed to the war and its continuance" might go to work to obtain peace. He might say let the Army of the Potomac lie down, while LEE rushes over it, and burns Washington. Let GRANT retire from before Vicksburgh, and send back the hundred cannon which he has captured. Let ROSECRANS send a flag of truce to BRAGG, asking permission for his army to lay down their arms at the feet of the rebels whom they whipped at Stone's River. Let BANKS evacuate New-Orleans—SCHOFIELD St. Louis—BURNSIDE Louisville, and MITCHELL Nashville. A vigorous prosecution of such measures might bring peace, but how about Reunion?—ay, how about *Reunion?*

For our own part we do not see how any sane man can, under present circumstances, look for *peace* except by *disunion*. If the progress of the war has decided anything, it has rendered it absolutely certain that so long as the Southern armies remain unbroken, and the rebel Government retains actual authority over the Southern people, the integrity of the Union cannot be restored. They are fighting for separation,—and nothing but their defeat can prevent it. The first thing, therefore, which every man who desires "reunion" has to do, is to insist on the defeat of the Southern armies. When *that* has been accomplished we can have "peace and reunion:" until then we can have neither.

CALOMEL IN THE ARMY.—The recent order of Surgeon-General HAMMOND, prohibiting the use of calomel and tartar emetic in the army, has produced a good deal of lively discussion in medical circles, and is meeting with much criticism and opposition. Dr. HAMMOND asserted that the "abuse" of calomel produced certain "melancholy effects," and therefore he abolished its use, or, at all events, directed that it be struck from the medical supply tables. He said that army diseases could be treated as efficiently without as with tartar emetic, and, therefore, he ordered that it also be struck from the supply tables of the army!

The enormous extent to which these two remedial agents are now used by the profession, and the great and beneficent results which are generally attributed to them, will thus each find a check, so far as one-fifth of the able-bodied men of the country are concerned. The army physicians who have long been in the habit of using these potent drugs find themselves, in many cases, at a loss what to do for want of them; and it is feared that the health of the soldiers will be greatly deteriorated. On this point, of course, opinions differ widely; but a short time must tell; for the reports of the regimental and division surgeons will furnish a tolerably reliable test in the matter.

In the meantime, the accuracy of Dr. HAMMOND's assertion that "*innumerable* cases of profuse salivation" and frequent cases of mercurial gangrene in the army have arisen from calomel, is criticised—or, at least, if it be correct, it is doubted that it is at all necessary, if properly educated physicians are employed in the army. The physicians of Cincinnati have taken the matter up on the statement of facts, and have shown that out of *twenty-five thousand* patients treated in the military hospitals in the vicinity of that city, not more than nine cases of salivation have occurred, and not one of mercurial gangrene; and these nine cases of salivation in 25,000 may be partially accounted for, it is said, by a treatment known to physicians, in which salivation is produced to stop something worse even than gangrene. Dr. BLACKMAN, an old practitioner of national fame, says he has seen as many hospitals and battle-fields as any man in the country; was a long time Medical Director of MITCHEL's division; was two months at MCCLELLAN's headquarters on the Peninsula, and inspected FRANKLIN's division, yet he neither saw nor heard of any cases of mercurial salivation or gangrene. Other physicians give like testimony. In the meantime the question is one of the deepest interest to the profession, to science, and to the welfare of the army and the public generally. We hope it will be discussed, in the true spirit of science, by the various learned societies of doctors, and some definite result, based upon accurate observation, and correct and comprehensive data, arrived at. Now that we are all liable to become conscripts, the question of our medical treatment in the field and hospital is one which comes very close to us.

RUMORS AND NEGROES.—The telegraph has not taken the trouble either to contradict or confirm the story it brought us, a few days since, that the rebels had captured a regiment of negro soldiers at Helena, Arkansas, and had hung every man of them, with all their white officers. We should think that when it was thought worth while to startle the whole country with a rumor of this kind, it would also be considered worth while to contradict it when it was proven to be false. The absurd stories which are often telegraphed to the Press may, perhaps, not be thought worthy of contradiction, but the fact is they deceive many people, and leave many others in doubt. News should either be more carefully sifted by the agents, or else they should take more pains to furnish the public any subsequent information that may be obtained on any given subject. In the meantime, it may be taken for granted that there was not a word of truth in the telegram that the regiment of negroes was hung at Helena, as that place is within a few hours' sail of Memphis, from which there is telegraphic communication all over the country; and the news has had no confirmation. The original story came from Murfreesboro, and there it was obtained from rebel sources. So it probably only indicated what the rebels would like to do, instead of what they actually did.

The rebel threat, however, that they would hang our negro soldiers, if caught, have had their effect; and, in any event, the Government has decided upon its course. We have now at the West four or five thousand rebel prisoners; and the President, it is said, means to have them all retained until this question of hanging negro soldiers is settled.

THE PREACHERS' REGIMENT.—The Twenty-fourth Iowa, or "Preachers' regiment," as it was called when formed out West two years ago, because largely composed of clergymen, was much ridiculed by the Copperhead Press and much scandalized by the foreign Press. But it has done very hard service for two years past, and the soldiers have proven themselves the bravest of the brave. Our Vicksburgh correspondent, in his most interesting letter published the other day, gave an account of an exploit of this regiment, which we hope was not overlooked. The regiment was part of a small storming party ordered to capture a rebel position, located on an almost inaccessible height, the crests of which were bristling with batteries, which rained hurricanes of death, and had to be approached through a gorge commanded by fourteen pieces of rebel artillery, there being also massed on both sides of the gorge heavy supports of rebel infantry. The storming party pushed on through the gorge and up the hill—the Preachers' regiment being foremost—and in twenty minutes this forlorn hope were hurrahing over the possession of all the guns, the crest of the hill, and the total rout of the rebel infantry; but our correspondent added that in this terrific charge, this Cerro Gordo charge, the Preachers' regiment was nearly annihilated.

It is evident that whatever else people may ridicule or sneer at, they cannot ridicule the courage of the Preachers' regiment. At least, the rebels had no occasion to ridicule it.

PHILADELPHIA NEWS.—The Philadelphia newspapers have remarkable imaginative powers, and they manage to procure correspondents and contributors of unequaled inventive genius. The consequence is that there is never a lack of brisk, startling and astounding news to be had from the Quaker City. We have had occasion heretofore to allude to some of the more extravagant achievements of the Philadelphia papers in deceiving themselves and deluding the simple minded, who are agog for sensations.

But the very latest and most unique essay of Philadelphia genius is the story circulated in that city yesterday, that President LINCOLN had recalled VALLANDIGHAM from banishment, and invited him to an interview at Washington! We do not know why the author of the story omitted to say that the President's wish and purpose was to make Mr. VALLANDIGHAM Secretary of War.

FRIENDS AND FOES.—We have read with great interest the account which the Chattanooga *Rebel* gives of the reception of that distinguished patriot VALLANDIGHAM, by those rebels, who, it was said, feared him as more dangerous to their cause than all the bayonets of LINCOLN. We are surprised to learn that "everywhere, those who have heard of his coming greeted him kindly and with silent tokens of sympathy and respect." Some of our captured soldiers, who went through the same region at the same time, report that the behavior of the rebels to them was very insulting and barbarous, and the Confederate authorities robbed them of their private property. We but note the comparison.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ITS DEFECTS.

The New Academy of Sciences—Failure of Previous Attempts—What Such an Academy Requires to be Successful—Defective Views of its Founders.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, May 26, 1863.

Amidst the clash of battles and the controversy of opinion, I heard with pleasure that an Academy of Sciences was about to be formed, and that Congress would lend its aid in establishing it. I love to turn from the rough paths of life, where care and labor and sorrow meet me at every turn, to behold the beautiful results of science, and enjoy the repose which nature bestows, There is no plan to increase knowledge or improve mankind which does not receive my zealous favor. Whatever little aid I, with my narrow means, can give, I most cheerfully bestow. Hence, it was with disappointment I saw the manner in which the new Academy is formed, and the objects it proposed. Perhaps if I state *why* I was disappointed, I shall suggest some ideas and thoughts to others which may not be wholly useless.

There have been two or three previous attempts at forming national associations of science, and they have practically failed to be useful, though aided by all the power and appliances of the Press. It is but a short time since the NEW-YORK TIMES, and most of the daily papers, employed reporters and heralded forth the doings of the professional men of science. Yet, with all this aid, you could neither extract anything useful from their proceedings, nor give them any popular influence. Why? Because nearly all the men of science of this day (all, I believe, in this Academy) are employed in examining *dead objects*. The highest organism of *life* they have arrived at is, I believe, AGASSIZ's lectures on frogs. And it is perfectly obvious to all bystanders, calm observers, that the whole body of naturalists feel much more interest in a fossil snake, a coral insect, a Texas frog, or an Egyptian mummy, than they do in a living man. What, then, can they expect of living men, but that they should cease to regard or sympathize with what has nothing to do with living objects? I say this because you will observe, that in every scientific association formed nowadays, the naturalists take the lead and give color to the proceedings. But you will say, here are the mathematicians, mechanicians and astronomers, they deal with living things. Yes, their work enters into the machinery of society—*but only into the machinery*. The mathematical sciences are *not now progressive*.

I have no doubt you will be startled at some things I say; but examine it, compare ideas, and see what the truth is. You have got a big telescope and you have discovered and catalogued five hundred stars and comets in a year; but you have not got the tenth part of a new idea, and done nothing for astronomy but increase the length of the catalogue. What is mechanics doing more than the Egyptians did when they raised the pyramids? Can you tell me? What has mathematics done since the days of NEWTON? Before you assert anything, examine it. I have no time for details. But Messrs. BACHE, HENRY and AGASSIZ will not be in a hurry to controvert these suggestions.

Now, turn to the other side. Look upon life, upon man as he is, and society as it moves before you. You see that society is in motion, that its tide is rushing on with a resistless energy which upheaves all objects, and uplifts all things from their ancient foundations. What means this universal diffusion of intelligence? What means this power of the Press? What means these ten thousand schools? What means this vast increase of wealth? this destruction of Slavery? this modification of Governments? this grand uprising of human hopes and human minds? Did the least particle of it come from the study of frogs, or the pursuit of the coral insect, or the examination of fossils, or the analysis of the calculus, or the catalogue of comets, or electrical batteries, or iron ships, or rifled cannon? Not one particle. It is *the motive power of living thought on living objects* which has fired the human heart and nerved human energy; raised the eyes of the soul up to God, in whose image it was made, and in whose communion it was made to live. Now, what has the new Academy of Sciences done? It has *ignored all living power and all living objects*. I confess to a feeling of sadness when I see a body of men, alike worthy and intellectual, whom I and the country respect, so far oblivious of what makes the world of science, as well as the world of life.

Let me examine their proceedings and I shall be better understood. In the first place, fifty gentlemen are incorporated by Congress as *the* exclusive Academy of Sciences. This does no great harm; for, most fortunately, Congress has no power to create exclusive men of science, and fifty more gentlemen can get incorporated if they please. Among the names are many men who are men of science of the highest reputation. But I will thank you to reprint separately the names which represent half the people of the United States in this Valley of the Mississippi. They ought to be made conspicuous, for they have never been made conspicuous before. In one word, we see the old idea still prevalent, that Boston and Washington contain all this world knows, or can ever hope to have. Let that pass. The Academy meets and resolves, that the Academy shall be divided into two classes, viz.: 1. Physics. 2. Natural History. They ignored all the social and political sciences! I believe there was not a man in the fifty, who represented those sciences, and of course they could not form such a class. I make no comment on this. I know the gentlemen engaged in this project would be glad to strengthen the Academy in any proper way, and would be the furthest from doing injustice. But, from whatever cause this has occurred, I must regret it. In the first place, it makes the world believe that the Academy has narrow views of things. In the next place, it lessens its utility. An institution to be successful must lay its foundations in the popular movement—the rising tide of human progression. Now, what sciences are among the moving elements of society? Here is political economy. ADAM SMITH, one of its founders, was one of only four great moving minds of the last century. The study of its various branches has been one of the motive powers which so greatly increased wealth. Here is statistics—a science as exact as mathematics—which Mr. BUCKLE says has done more than all other sciences in the last half century. Mr. BUCKLE (though wrong in his conclusions upon many things,) was a thinker, and made others think. He testifies to the value of living science, and not mere fossil remains of antiquity. Here is the science of Government. Here is the new science of Finance, in which the world may take lessons of Secretary CHASE. There are numerous elements of science going on, and just arising, connected with the movements of society; and these are just the things which such an Academy should take hold of and investigate. If the Academy is solely to be engaged on dead objects, and the remains of antiquity, I shall invite them to hold their annual meeting at the "Beeches." For, in the circuit of five miles, I can show them more shells, petrified snakes, coral tombs, and ancient fortifications than they will be likely to see in their life-time; and there will be no danger of disturbing society by any violent excitements of mind.

I must conclude, with the hope that the worthy and learned gentlemen who now constitute the Academy of Sciences will so far attend to my suggestions as to gain some little hold on the popular mind. We "outside barbarians" may not be very learned, nor very fit to associate with men of science; but we do partake of the interests and feelings of society. We are human, and are interested in human things. We can listen with deep and grateful interest to the eloquent lectures of AGASSIZ. We can be entertained with his embryological classification of frogs and insects; but we cannot be persuaded, even by his eloquence, that any amount of knowledge of insects, of petrifactions, of triangles, stars, or comets, can equal that higher, and better knowledge, which improves the condition of society, elevates the human mind, and leads men to felicity, temporal and eternal. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Sunday Railway Excursions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The residents skirting the line of the Harlem Railroad as far as Croton Falls, were not a little annoyed, last Sunday, by numerous cheap excursion trains, and express some concern about the influence of the new system. Those who remember the experiences of fifteen or twenty years ago, when crowded cattle cars transported thousands of our subterraneans into convenient proximity to the orchards and gardens of Westchester, for Sunday picnics and junketings, will not welcome the reëstablishment of the scheme. A brief experiment will satisfy the more recent owners and occupants of the beautiful residences at Fordnam, Bronxville, and other villages, that the swarms of Sunday idlers from the City are not the most considerate and agreeable visitors; and that the arrangement for tempting them from our dram-shops and tenement-houses to a "survey of nature" and a taste of its *fruits*, though it may be "sport" for them and the railroad company, is "death" to rural quiet.

In England and on the Continent, cheap Sunday trains are much in vogue—with a better claim, perhaps, for approval, on the score of necessity, than can well be urged here. But the inhabitants of Brighton, Bath and other places of resort, have protested against them, as most baneful and demoralizing in their influence; and several important companies have ceased to run them. The principal railway journal of England (*Herepath's*) takes ground against them, for reasons of humanity to employes, "commercial advantage to the companies themselves," and regard for the public welfare. "Forced Sunday work," says that journal, "as great as on ordinary days, and which is diametrically opposed in character to that commonly performed during the day of rest in this country, is hardly calculated to attract to the service of railways the best class of servants."

In this country the prevailing sentiments and usages of the people are little friendly to Sunday excursionizing, and none of our railways, with this single exception, have thought it expedient to adopt the European system. Its intrinsic unprofitableness would be enough to control the matter, perhaps; but added to this may be reckoned the personal convictions of many directors and stockholders and the restraining influence of suburban residents, who unanimously oppose the innovation for reasons like those which drove the Quarantine Hospital into the bay, if for no higher reasons. Because they want, and have a right to quiet and security for themselves and their families, they protest, and have a right to protest, against arrangements destructive of both. They have purchased, built, adorned, and removed to their villas and country seats, in the faith that their only home-day should be one of repose and comfort. If compelled to stand guard over their fruits, flowers and families every bright Sunday of the Summer, for the benefit of the railway they support by week-day patronage, and to accommodate the proletarians of the City, they may well impeach the good faith of the Company, and escape as they can from investments rendered comparatively valueless by its cupidity.

With the exquisite grounds of the Central Park on the borders of the City, and accessible to its entire population, attracting tens of thousands to its Saturday afternoon concerts, and open to all who choose to visit it on Sunday, the last excuse for Sunday excursion trains is taken away. No fresher, purer air fans the cheek in Westchester or Putnam than sweeps across the Ramble. No sweeter perfumes distil from the private lawns at Fordham or White Plains than from the vines and parterres that adorn the people's beautiful pleasure-ground. "*Stolen* waters are sweet," indeed—to some tastes; but we doubt whether the law gave being to a great corporation for the purpose of tempting men from their homes on the Day of days, that they may *steal* them.

The Paper Question.

From the Scottish American Journal.

A business arrangement introduced by the proprietors of the DAILY TIMES, of this City, deserves much more than the casual notice accorded to a successful private enterprize. Our readers are familiar, from practical experience, with the fact that the advance in the price of printing paper, which commenced nearly a year ago, taxed the ingenuity as well as the resources of publishers to the utmost, to bear up under the overwhelming burden so unexpectedly imposed on them. Most of the leading journals struggled for a time to maintain their old prices; but every one of them was ultimately compelled either to raise their price or reduce their sheet. The vigorous efforts of the whole publishing body, including the bookselling as well as the newspaper interest, to secure the abolition of the Customs' tax on foreign paper were only partially rewarded. A reduction of the impost to 20 per cent. was effected only after a desperate struggle; and the paper manufacturers probably allowed themselves to be brought to these terms by their belief that 20 per cent, if not so good as an entirely prohibitory tariff, was a reasonable protection against undue competition from abroad. It remains yet to be fully seen how far this belief is to be justified; and the proprietors of the TIMES, in putting the question practically to the test, have rendered a service to the publishing interest, as well as to readers everywhere, which deserves conspicuous and honorable mention.

It has long been known that the cheapest paper in the world, taking quality into account, is manufactured in Belgium. This we can make partly apparent to our readers when we state, that at the time when common newspaper printing paper had reached its maximum rate a few months ago, we were paying in New-York 24 cents a pound for what we might have had at Antwerp for 7½ cents, or less than one-third the current rate here. The old duty, payable under the Morrill tariff, and the freight and insurance would, of course, have sadly neutralized any apparent profit accruing from a Belgian investment. But the reduction of the tax to twenty per cent. has now made the speculation feasible, if made on a tolerably large scale; and the proprietors of the TIMES at once, on the passing of the act reducing the former paper impost, ordered an importation of nearly 2,700 reams. This would amount in avoirdupois to something near 120,000 lbs.; and we may make a close approach to an estimate of what the saving on this single bargain would have been at the rates charged for home-made paper at the highest of the crisis. To the seven and a half cents per pound which is the price in Belgium, we have to add one-fifth more for customs, and probably fifteen per cent. for freight and insurance—besides say sixty per cent. on exchange. Thus we should have an addition of ninety-five per cent. to the price of the paper before it reached the storeroom in New-York, which would, of course, make the price of the paper here exactly 14.60 cents per pound; the difference in favor of the importer being 9.40 cents on each pound; or on the whole importation of the TIMES, say $11,280. This, as we have pointed out, is the result of a comparison between the highest price as yet paid here, and the cost of an importation from Belgium on a very considerable scale. Our readers, however, will bear in mind that the uncertain condition of the exchange makes it too serious a risk for less wealthy newspaper establishments to risk heavy purchases abroad; and only purchases made on a very considerable scale could be at all likely to turn out remunerative. We are glad, nevertheless, that the TIMES, proprietors have made a beginning. If it do not lead to an immediate revolution in the trade, it will at least stand prominently out as a warning to the paper manufacturers, not to stretch their power of exacting exorbitant prices to a limit beyond endurance. Their best friend at the moment is, unquestionably, the exchange market. Were the currency of the country at its old settled basis, the foreign manufacturers, even with the present heavy duty against them would shortly compel their American rivals to revert to the old prices, or retire from the field of competition altogether. For the time, the latter probably consider themselves secure against any seriously threatened invasion of their domain. But the day of reckoning will surely come for them; and for the sake of our readers we hope it will come soon.

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Facts Connected with the Thirty-Seventh and Thirty-Eighth New-York Volunteers.

The Reasons why the Regiments did not Arrive at the Appointed Time.

The Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth New-York regiments did not arrive in this city till 1 o'clock yesterday morning, although it was confidently expected they would reach here by 10 or 11 A. M. on Friday. It was known here early on Friday morning that the regiments had got as far as Philadelphia, and information to that effect was telegraphed to the military committees at the Astor House, and to the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council. The time occupied in transferring a few hundred soldiers from Philadelphia to New-York, is usually about six hours, and, in this instance, it was understood by all parties concerned in the reception, that ample preparations had been made for placing the troops on board the cars at the former city and sending them to this point. In accordance with the programme of arrangements the military escort, consisting of several regiments, the whole under the command of Brig.-Gen. HALL, was marched to the Battery, there to await the arrival of the returning regiments. Broadway, from the Battery to Union-square, was thronged, as were also the steps and esplanade in front of the City Hall, with citizens who had assembled to witness the grand ovation to be extended to the gallant volunteers. Hour after hour this large military and civic concourse was kept in anxious waiting for the expected troops, and it was not definitely known by the public till 6 P. M., that the regiments would not arrive in season to participate in the reception which it was proposed to give them on that day. Possibly some few persons in the crowd might have inferred that the delay was the result of political intrigue, but the people generally evidently believed that accident alone prevented the regiment from arriving here at the appointed time. That the troops were purposely detained at Philadelphia is now well-known and freely admitted. Why they were not allowed to reach here at a seasonable hour on Friday will be explained hereafter, and the names of the individuals who identified themselves with the movement will be announced in connection with a full explanation of the affair to be made by a City official. Taking into consideration the great expense attending a reception like the one proposed, it was no light matter that the arrangements should be seriously interrupted, and the thousands of people who were disappointed in not seeing the regiments, did not probably take it all as a good joke. It seems that the Military Committees and the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, differed as to the arrangements to be observed, consequently, instead of all the Committees working harmoniously together for the benefit of the returning regiments, the Military and the Common Council Committees worked to get the lead of each other; and although the Military Committee temporarily succeeded in accomplishing their object, it remains, to be seen what will finally be done by the Committee on National Affairs. It has been decided to publicly receive the regiments to-morrow, and if the weather should prove favorable, the display will be the grandest that has yet taken place on a similar occasion. The proceedings will be managed entirely by the Committee on National Affairs. Ald. BOOLE, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, consulted with Gen. HALL yesterday, and received from him the assurance that nothing should be wanting on his part to make the event equal the expectation. In the evening the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth will be entertained with a dinner at the City Assembly Rooms. Yesterday, the Thirty-eighth marched from the Park Barracks to the Arsenal on White-street, which place they will make their temporary quarters.

Col. LEFFERTS has issued an order for the Seventh regiment to parade on Monday to assist in the reception. Regimental line will be formed on Lafayette-place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Capt. OTTO's troop of the First regiment will also parade, together with the Seventy-first, the Sixty-ninth, the Thirty-seventh, and the Twenty-third of Brooklyn. Other organizations will join in the reception.

Adelina Patti.

The Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, writing under date of May 22, says that a musical journal of Paris had received from London, and was to publish on the next Sunday, a note in English, written and signed by ADELINA PATTI, wherein she invokes the intervention of British justice against her family—the family on this occasion being represented by Messrs. PATTI, father, and STRAKOSCH, brother-in-law.

Miss ADELINA complains that she has seen every penny of her earnings, amounting to more than a hundred thousand dollars, swallowed up by the aforesaid PATTI and STRAKOSCH. This, however, is but a little thing in comparison with another exercise of parental authority. She was sought in marriage by a rich and honorable Spanish gentleman; her heart responded favorably, and PATTI, the father, had once agreed to the arrangement, in case the young man's family consented. The young man's family did consent, but the lady's father refused to do as he had agreed, interdicted all correspondence, and allowed no interview between the betrothed and her lover.

ADELINA now demands to be removed from under this tyranny, and to be placed in the tutelage of the Court of Chancery during the seven months remaining before she becomes of age. She declares, at the same time, that she has no intention of seeking any pecuniary return from her father and brother-in-law, but that she freely abandons to them what they have so unceremoniously grabbed.

The Coming Democratic State Convention in Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 6.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Bulletin*:

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 6.

The approaching Democratic State Convention is the topic of conversation everywhere. VALLANDIGHAM is as good as nominated. VALLANDIGHAM wants it, and his friends are determined he shall have it. The pressure for him in the rural districts is overwhelming. It is rumored that Mr. LINCOLN has sent for VALLANDIGHAM, probably to have an interview and compromise.

Obituary.

Master Robert Wm. Mathews, aged 18 years, died last Friday morning, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 40 Summit-street, South Brooklyn. He had been suffering from a complication of diseases, including acute pneumonia and acute rheumatism, for nearly two weeks. He was a truly noble youth, of fine form and rare intellectual power. At the beginning of the present civil war he served, for several months, in the Seventeenth regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. Lansing. Having had a strong partiality for sea life, he entered the naval service a year ago, and made a ten months' cruise on board the United States brig-of-war *Bainbridge*, Lieut. Dominick Lynch commanding. While the brig lay at Aspinwall for repairs, he contracted the Isthmus fever, which was the remote cause of his death. He had been home only about three weeks at the time of his demise. His remains were taken, on Saturday afternoon, June 6, to Utica for interment.

SCULPTURE.—The remarkable statuette called the "Freedman," by WARD, the sculptor, is to be issued in bronze—a material not only valuable for its artistic character, but especially adapted to this subject. Ten copies only are to be cast, for an equal number of subscribers. WARD has just completed a beautiful and spirited design for the use of the Loyal Publication Society. It represents the Goddess of Liberty upborne in air, while resting by her right arm upon the outspread wings of an eagle. Her left hand outreached holds the National flag, from whose folds flutter scrolls and leaflets earthward, significant of the objects of the Society. The eagle clutches a dying snake in its talons. The whole group is relieved against the radiating beams of the sun.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.
3,000 FLANNEL SUITS, blue, light and black.
3,000 ALPACA COATS.
2,500 SPANISH LINEN DUSTERS.
At Retail.
At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 } Fulton-st.

We would call the attention of our readers to a new article, to-day, called STURGIS' ELECTRIC COMPOUND. This preparation is no patent medicine, but a bona fide good article for the cure of Neuralgia and Rheumatism. D. S. BARNES & CO., Agents, No. 202 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope Mailed Free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED

FISHER—MINUSE.—In Rye, N. Y., on Sunday, May 31, by Rev. T. D. Littlewood, HENRY C. FISHER, of Brooklyn, and DOROTHY S., daughter of John H. Minuse, Esq., of Rye. No cards.

DIED.

BRIDGE.—On Friday afternoon, June 5, at the residence of his mother, JAMES P., youngest son of the late Lewis K. Bridge, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Messiah, (Dr. Osgood's,) on Sunday afternoon, June 7, at 3½ o'clock.

CASSIDY.—On Thursday, June 4, after a long illness, MARGARET, the only daughter of Michael and Bridget Cassidy, aged 23 years and 4 months.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her father, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 336 East 21th-st., on Monday morning, June 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., to St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., near 3d-av., when a Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GROSER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, June 5, WILLIAM O. GROSER, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers, George B. and Thomas W. Groser, also of his sons-in-law, William Dillingham and H. Frank Herkner, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church, 4th-st., corner of South 5th-st., on Sunday afternoon, June 7, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Kingston (Jamaica) papers please copy.

GREEN.—In this City, on Friday, June 5, FRANCIS H. GREEN, aged 3[illegible] years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275, F. and A. M., and Columbia Lodge I. O. O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sunday, June 7, from his late residence, No. 259 Monroe-st.

The officers and members of Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of said Lodge at their rooms, corner of Center and Grand sts., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, June 7, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, FRANCIS H. GREEN. The Masonic Fraternity in general are invited to be present.

WM. N. BENJAMIN, W. M.

GILMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, June 6, WILLIAM C. GILMAN, aged [illegible] years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 74 East 27th-st., on Monday morning, June 8, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

The Committee, and the Sons of Connecticut, are invited to attend the funeral of their associate and Treasurer, WILLIAM C. GILMAN, on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock, at No. 74 East 27th-st. By order.

CHARLES GOULD, Secretary.

GILBERT.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Saturday, June 6, Rev. RAPHAEL GILBERT, aged 66 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the M. E. Church, Whitestone, on Monday, June 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill Cemetery for interment.

HUTTON.—On Friday, June 5, ALEXANDER HUTTON, aged 42 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 59 Morton-st., on Monday afternoon, June 8, at 2 o'clock.

LEGGETT.—On Friday morning, June 5, ANNA E., wife of Francis H. Leggett, and daughter of Edward H. Stokes, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 21st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 295 West 21st-st., on Sunday afternoon, June 7, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Saturday, June 6, 1863, at her residence, No. 66 Montague-place, Brooklyn, MARY, relict of the late Peleg Smith, aged 77 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, June 9, from her late residence, No. 66 Montague-place, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

THORNE.—On Friday, June 5, ANN FORBES, daughter of Maynard and Maria F. Thorne, in the 2d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 125 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 315.—June 6, 1863.
7, 18, 40, 58, 43.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 316.—June 6, 1863.
60, 1, 42, 74, 56, 33, 69, 2, 63, 26, 44, 46, 8.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WE HAVE RECENTLY ADDED A
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
to our business, and stocked it with a large assortment of
PIECE GOODS.
We are prepared to furnish, at short notice,
GARMENTS TO MEASURE,
of the best materials, latest styles, and
WARRANTED PERFECT FITS!
All our goods, READY MADE or TO ORDER, we are offering at lower prices than the lowest of any other establishment.
CALL AND SEE US, AND TEST THIS ASSERTION.

☞ The daily papers are posted at 7 o'clock A. M., upon our BULLETIN, for the benefit of all who choose to read them, and we issue on large posters, at 3 P. M., the latest telegraph news from all points of the compass.

Our store is open for business from 7 A. M., until 8 P. M., (Saturday's excepted, when we close at 11½ P. M.) The Bulletin, will remain out until half-past 9 o'clock every evening.

THE BOWERY CLOTHING CO
106 BOWERY NEAR GRAND ST.
SIGN OF THE BULLETIN
NEW-YORK

SPRING AND SUMMER.

I have just completed my extensive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, not surpassed in the way of assortment, taste, style, or price in this City. The custom room, children's and furnishing department not equaled. Entire satisfaction given, or money returned. Please call and examine for yourselves.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

14TH ANNUAL REGATTA N. Y. YACHT CLUB.
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.

The Regatta Committee having chartered the new and commodious steamboat *Virginia Seymour*, to accompany the yachts during the race, she will leave the foot of Christopher-st. at 5 minutes before 10 o'clock, and 17th-st., N. R., at 10:15. Refreshments on board. Tickets $1. Apply to CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOW READY.
MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE,
For the growth and preservation of the Hair.
Sold by all druggists.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

PRESERVE YOUR FURS AND WOOLENS FROM MOTH.
CEDAR TRUNKS
Can be had at No. 370 Broadway, New-York.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—"WHEN THIS DREADful war is Ended," "There are plenty of Fish in the Sea," "There's no such Girl as Mine," and "Was my Brother in the Battle," by Stephen C. Foster. "Sweet Evelina," and "Nora, Dearest," by Mrs. Parkhust 25 cents each. "Johnny is my Darling," with Father Reed's vignette, 40 cents; instrumental. "They Worked me all the Day" and "Sweet Evelina," brilliant variations by Mrs. Parkhust. "Shall We Know each Other There," "We are Coming, Father Abram," "Always Look on the Sunny Side" and "Why have my Loved Ones Gone," brilliant variations, by Chas. Grobe, 50 cts.; mailed free. The above are all recommended. Just issued by HORACE WATERS No. 481 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av., preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. PORTER, D. D., and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, the Pastor. Subject in the evening—*The Battle of Life*. Seats free. The public is cordially invited to attend. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 WORTH-ST.—The usual children's service SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses suited to children, and their own sweet hymns. Strangers and others interested in labors among the degraded are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth streets to the Five Points.

MADISON-AVENUE CHURCH, CORNER 29TH-ST.—The Rutgers-st. Congregation will worship hereafter, until further notice, with the Church in Madison-av. Rev. Dr. KREBS having assumed the entire oversight will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Families residing in the vicinity, not otherwise connected, are cordially invited.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION AND COMMONWEALTH OF EDEN ZION OF THE NEW DISPENSATION, on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., at the hall known as the Republican Rooms, No. 954 Broadway, southeast cor. of 23d-st. Admittance free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av. Anniversary of the Sunday-school, at 3½ P. M. The Rev. J. LIGGINS, missionary to China and Japan, will deliver an address, to be interpreted for deaf mutes. Usual services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., the Rector preaching at the former, and the Rev. F. DILLON EAGAN at the latter.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder WM. SHEPHERD. Subject in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, *The Christian—His Armor, Conflict and Triumph*; afternoon, at 3 o'clock, *The Great Prophetic Storm, or Crisis of the Nations*. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. A Strawberry Festival will be held in the Church on THURSDAY EVENING, 11th inst. Several eminent clergymen will address the meeting. Tickets to be had at the door.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. J. C. DUTCHER will preach a sermon to young men in the Union Dutch Reformed Church, 6th-av., (opposite Amity-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*The Young Man's Duty to His Country*. A cordial invitation is extended.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Spring and Broome sts.—Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.; evening discourse particularly to the young; lecture Wednesday evening; prayer meeting Friday evening. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY MARINERS' CHURCH—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching on SUNDAY, 7th inst., by Rev. W. H. JOHNSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. H. B. RIDGWAY, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. All seamen and friends of seamen are invited. All seats free.

REV. S. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, gives his last discourse on the civil war on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*The Duty of every True American at the Present Hour*. He will consider the cry of "Peace, peace, where there is no peace." Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH Church, between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. In the morning (D. V.) the pastor will preach his seventh anniversary discourse.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT WILL DELIVER the third lecture to young men, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, in 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Fidelity, especially to Parents and Employers*—Text: "A faithful man shall abound with blessings."

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, LATE OF the Philadelphia Conference, having been appointed Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A cordial welcome extended to strangers, and seats cheerfully provided.

PROF. MATTISON, FORTY-FIRST-ST., near 6th av., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The right hand of fellowship will be given to several new members at the close of the morning sermon. Evening Topic—*Why the Northern Clergy preach War and Bloodshed, instead of Peace*.

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts., (St. John's Park.)—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING upon *Non-Resistance*, as taught in the Sermon on the Mount, and in the EVENING upon *The Garden of Gethsemane*.

NOTICE.—LARGE HALL, EIGHTH-AV., CORner 33d st. Presbyterian Church. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Sabbath School, 9 A. M. Subject for evening—(D. V.)—*Neglected Pulpit Themes*. Seats free.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH CHAPEL.—REV. C. D. MURRAY will preach on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the Home Chapel on 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. The usual services will be held in Market-st. Church, near East Broadway, morning and evening.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., RECTOR OF Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Resurrection, 35th-st., few doors east of 6th-av. Services commence at 7½ P. M. Special collection for the benefit of the church. Strangers cheerfully provided with seats.

PRESBYTERIANS IN THE NORTH-EASTERN section of the City will find pleasant and ample church accommodation in the Lexington-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

FIRST POLISH EVANGELICAL MISSION in the United States will be open on SUNDAY, at No. 314 Bowery, near Bleecker-st. The preaching in Polish language (Po Polsku) at 1 o'clock P. M. All sons of Poland are cordially invited. M. B. CZECHOWSKI, Missionary.

DR. JUNKIN'S LECTURE ON PROPHECY.—The twelfth of the course will be delivered in the Church corner of Canal and Greene sts., SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M. Morning service at 10½. The public are invited. Seats free.

IN THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts., Rev. JOHN PEGG, Sen., of the Troy Conference, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., Pastor, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th av. SUNDAY, June 7. Morning service and sermon in French, by Rev. Dr. VERREN, the Rector, at 10½ o'clock. Evening service in French; sermon in English, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, of Cincinnati, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock and EVENING at 8. The public are invited.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st. Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and and EVENING at 7¾. Services at 3 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE—No. 446 Broadway.—A regular monthly Children's Meeting will be inaugurated SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock; addresses by Brig.-Gen. RICHARD BUSTEED, Dr. R. B. WESTBROOK and the Pastor, C. C. GOSS. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS—Memorial of Rev. SAMUEL H. TURNER, D. D., northeast corner of 32d-st. and Broadway. Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector. Hours of service every SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. DANIEL BLISS, D. D., OF THE SYRIAN Mission, will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, June 7, in the Schermerhorn-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Rockwell's) Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christianity in the East*. Public invited to attend.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the 55th-st. Baptist Church, between Lexington and 3d avs., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School Concert in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Good speaking and other interesting exercises. Seats free.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs. Rev. EDWARD THOMSON, D.D., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. P. CHURCH, D. D., in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—CORNER OF DOWNING-ST.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for SUNDAY EVENING, a Scriptural view of the doctrine of *Election and Reprobation*.

EMMANUEL CHURCH—CARROLL PARK, President-st., South Brooklyn—Rev. P. H. GREENLEAF, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAYS, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.; also on WEDNESDAYS, at 8 P. M. Strangers will be cheerfully provided with seats.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION-SQUARE.—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Instability in Thought and Life*.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d st., east of 8th-av.—Public services on SABBATH, 7th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. SAMUEL BOWDEN.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 7th inst., preaching by the Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., morning and evening. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. JAMES T. SMITH, Chaplain United States army, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Free seats.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS LODGE. Love Feast at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT.

REV. DR. S. BELL (LATE OF CALIFORNIA) will preach in the Church in 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCHES.—CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF churches in New-York and vicinity, comprising over 200 views. The trade supplied. G. STACY, No. 691 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A FUNERAL SERMON ON THE DEATH of Capt. WM. P. JONES, at the Mariners' Temple, Oliver-st., near Chatham-square, on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M.; Afternoon services at 3½, Rev. Dr. A. D. GILLETTE preaches in the evening at 7¾. Come and welcome. Seats free.

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach on those wonderful events which are soon to occur, in fulfillment of the sure word of prophecy, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

MILITARY.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE
THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
(IRISH RIFLES,)
AND
THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
(SECOND SCOTT LIFE-GUARD,)
ON
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1863.

The military will be under command of Brigadier-Gen. Hall.

A salute will be fired by Capt. Goodwin, at the Park, at 5 o'clock P. M.

The procession will move in the following order:
Brig.-Gen. Hall and Staff, with troop of cavalry.
Regiment of First New-York Cavalry,
Military escort, composed of the 4th, 11th, 12th, 55th and 69th regiments N. Y. S. N. G.
Officers, Volunteers and National Guard, not on duty, in uniform.
1st regiment N. Y. S. V.
4th regiment N. Y. V. and Scott Life Guard.
Brig.-Gen. Ward and Staff and Brig.-Gen. Meagher and Staff.
Guard of Honor.
Col. Strong of the 38th regiment N. Y. S. V.
Wounded Officers of the 37th and 38th regiments N. Y. S. V., in Carriages.
THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
Col. S. B. Hayman, commanding.
Sergeant-at-Arms.
Mayor and Common Council in carriages.
THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
Col. S. B. Alason commanding.
Wounded Soldiers of both regiments in Carriages.
Regiments of Returned Volunteers.
Battery of Four Guns.
Squadron of Cavalry.

The line of march will be as follows:

Review by the Mayor and Common Council in front of the City Hall, at 5 o'clock P. M., thence up Broadway to 14th-st., around Union-square, up by 4th-av., thence to 14th-st. to Broadway, up Broadway to 23d-st., thence to 5th-av. to Madison-av., up Madison-av. to 28th-st., thence to 5th-av., and down 5th-av. to 14th-st., thence to Broadway; down Broadway to City Assembly Rooms, where they will be dismissed.

The Regiments will be entertained at the City Assembly Rooms, at a banquet in the evening, by the Mayor and Common Council.

The proprietors of hotels, private dwellings, and masters of vessels in the harbor, are requested to display their flags during the day.

The Police Department will please see that the line of March is not sprinkled during the day.

By order of the Committee on National Affairs.
TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN T. HENRY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on National Affairs of Board of Aldermen.
WILLIAM JOYCE,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JOHN McCONNELL,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
Committee on National Affairs of Board of Councilmen.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.
RECRUITS WANTED.
RECRUITS WANTED.
Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 65 Franklin-st.

Only those men disabled in the service, whether still in the army, or honorably discharged, will be received in this

CORPS OF HONOR.

Those capable of performing guard duty and light marches will be assigned to duty in the First Battalion; those who have lost an arm, to the Second Battalion; those who have lost a leg, or are least effective, to the Third Battalion.

JAS. W. POWELL, Jr.,
First Lieutenant Invalid Corps, U. S. A.,
Recruiting Officer.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, (NO. 677 Third-av., Corner East 44th-st.,) New-York, June 1, 1863.

CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the district shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons who desire to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters.

CHAS. E. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Ninth Congressional District.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City.

CAVALRY.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Persons desiring to enlist will present themselves at these headquarters without delay.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Fourth Congressional District.

INVALID CORPS, U. S. A.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, has established the General Recruiting Rendezvous for the Invalid Corps of Honor at No. 65 Franklin-st.

Only those officers and soldiers who have been disabled in the service and can present letters of recommendation will be received. Application to be first made to the Board of Enrollment for the District in which the applicant resides, and the certificates of this Board to be then presented to either of the undersigned.

JAMES CROWIE, Captain.
JAS. W. POWELL, Jr., First Lieut.,
Invalid Corps, U. S. A., Recruiting Officers.

NEW-YORK HEADQUARTERS,
ANDREW JOHNSON CAVALRY,
FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.
NO. 167 BROADWAY.
ERNEST M. BEMENT,
Colonel Commanding.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1863.
NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL OFFICERS who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to reenter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps, (stating the character of their disability) with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State in which they reside. Such Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with his indorsement, to the Provost-Marshal-General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order, No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointment, and assignment to the duties of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN ANY particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and, if found to be fit, the Provost-Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous, they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF Diseases of the Bowels **L.Y.D.S.**
Summer is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,
Which *Purifies the Blood, Invigorates the Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves, Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel, Joint and Limb*.
One Dollar per Bottle.
Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 502 Grand-st.
Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the danger of wearing second-hand clothing, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, or at No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1130 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald* for 1861 and 1862, neatly bound. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 101 [illegible] Office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 6, 1863.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	108⅛
6,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ c. Notes. Oct & Apr.	107
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	101¼
12,000 do........New	98⅞
5,000 do	99
1,000 Va. State 6s	66¼
5,000 Mo. State 6s	68¾
40,000 do	68¾
5,000 do..........s3	68¾
1,000 City 6s, '76	110
5,000 O. & Miss. R. C.	37¾
10,000 do	37¾
7,000 E. 3d M. B. 's3	113
2,000 E. 5th M. B. ex. in.	105
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s	109
15,000 Hud. R. 3d M.	122
1,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. Bs	122
3,000 M. So. S. F.	110
3,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	93
1,000 Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	85
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	112
10,000 Clev. & P. 4th	87
5,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
10 Bank of St. of N. Y.	103½
10 Bank of N. Amer.	107
35 Mer. Ex. Bank	99
138 Metropolitan Bank	110
10 Park Bank	138
10 Commonw'lth Bank	99¾
25,000 Amer. Gold	145¾
47,000 do	145¾
25,000 do	145⅛
250 Canton Co.	32
100 do	32¼
100 do	32½
600 Cumb. Coal Prefd	26¾
50 do..........s30	26⅜
100 do..........b30	26¾
200 Quicks'r Min. Co.	43
200 Cen. Am. T. Co.	38
150 do..........b10	38
50 Bruns. C. L. Co.	6¾
25 Am. Coal Co.	65
100 Pacific M. S. Co..c	184
850 N. Y. Cen. R.	121⅝
550 do	121¾
550 Erie Railway	96⅜
100 do..........b3	96⅞
300 do..........b30	97
1900 do	96¾
300 Hudson R. R.	132
200 Har. Railroad	104
150 do..........s10	103⅜
100 do	103⅜
400 do..........s30	103
1000 do	103
400 do	102¾
300 do	102⅜
100 do..........s10	102
200 do..........s30	101
100 Nor. & Wor. R.	92
200 Reading R.	110
200 do	109¾
800 M. S. & N. I.	77¼
1000 do	77⅛
200 do..........s30	77¼
50 M. S. & N. I. G. S. b10	115
100 Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	110
100 do	109¾
100 do..........b10	109⅞
200 Buff. & St. L. R.	195
50 Miss. & Mo. R.	27
400 Clev. & P. R.	89
400 do	89¾
1300 do	90
500 do..........s30	90
300 do..........s60	90
400 do	90¾
500 do	90¼
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	103¾
150 do	103¾
600 Chi. & R. Is.	100
100 do..........s60	99
750 do	99
200 do..........b30	99¾
200 do..........b30	99
100 do	99¾
200 do	98⅞
600 do	98¾
100 do..........b10	98⅞
200 P., Ft. W. & Ch.	73
50 do	72¾
300 do..........s30	72⅞
50 do..........b15	73
17 Alt. & T. H. R.	44
50 do	46¾
100 do	47
400 do..........b30	47⅜
50 Alt. & T. H. P.	78½
400 C. & N. W. R.	31¼
6 do	31
100 Chic & Alt. Pref.	93

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s	68¾
5,000 do	69
50 Cum. Coal Prf.	26¾
50 do..........s3	26¾
100 do..........b3	26¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	121⅜
100 Erie Railway....s10	96⅜
100 do..........c	96¼
300 do	96½
500 do..........b5	96⅜
150 do..........c	96⅜
100 do..........s3	96⅜
400 do..........b10	96⅝
200 do..........b3	96⅝
150 M. So & N. I. R.	77
50 do..........c	77
100 do..........b3	77
100 do..........b10	77⅛
700 Harlem R.	102½
200 do..........b3	102½
200 do..........b10	102½
200 Clev. & P. R....b10	90¼
200 do	90¼
100 P., F. W. & C.	73
100 do..........s3	73
100 do..........b3	73½
50 do..........s10	73
100 Gal. & Chic. R.	103¾
50 do	101
100 Clev. & Tol. R.	111½
100 do	111½
100 Chic. & R. I. R.	99
100 do..........b3	99
150 do..........c	99¾
100 do..........b10	99

SATURDAY, June 6—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin fell off, to-day, to 144¼@144½ ℔ cent. Exchange on London, after the sailing of the steamers this forenoon, was quoted easier and irregular at 158@159 ℔ cent., but with very little actual business. The Port Hudson advices, although bloody in their details, were favorably construed by the Street. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers was generally placed at 7 ℔ cent. on the Railway and other speculative Stocks, and the demand was quite sharp, so much so as to further depress the sales at the First Session of the Exchange Board, and subsequently on the Street. The prices were generally lower by 1@2 ℔ cent. than yesterday; the demand irregular; weak on Harlem, Rock Island, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cumberland and Canton, and steady at the lower figures for Erie, Michigan Southern, New-York Central, Illinois Central, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh. There was no Second Session of the Board, and no afternoon meeting at the Public Room. This Saturday arrangement will continue from the present date to the first week in September.

In the Street after 3 o'clock the market was partially better, especially on Rock Island, which, from 98½, improved to par, and also on Harlem. The following prices were made as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	145⅝	144⅜	Harlem Pref.	107	108
U. S. 6s, 1881	108⅛	108⅛	Mich. Central	117	116
N. Y. Central	122⅜	121¾	Mich. Southern	77¾	77
Erie	97	96⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	116½	115
Erie Preferred	105¾	105	Illinois Central	110½	109¾
Hudson	133⅜	132	Pittsburgh	91½	90½
Toledo	112	110⅜	Fort Wayne	73½	72¾
Pacific Mail x d	184½	184	Rock Island	100½	100
Harlem	105⅛	103	Northwest	32½	31
Canton	34	32	Galena	104¾	103¾
Cumberland	26⅜	26⅜	Reading	110⅝	109¾

The sales of 5-20 years Stock of the United States Loan by conversion of United States Notes amount to $1,222,550, of which $1,051,000 was received through the Loan Agencies, and $171,550 by subscription direct at the Treasury office.

The Export movement of Specie this week, Gold and Mexican Silver, amounts to only $412,000.

Mr. E. C. Benedict, of the Stock firm of Benedict & Co., was yesterday admitted to membership at the Board of the Stock Exchange.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	107	American Exchange	105
Mechanics'	116	Chatham	98
Union	115	Bank of the Republic	106
America	125	Bank of N. America	107
City	137	Hanover	95
North River	102	Irving	91
Tradesmen's	105	Metropolitan	110
Dry Dock	115	Grocers'	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Nassau	98
National	108	Continental	99
Seventh Ward	135	Commonwealth	95
State of New-York	103	Importers' & Traders'	107½
Commerce	103	Park	138
Broadway	156	Manuf. and Merchants'	100
Ocean	97	New-York Ex.	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	108	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104½	Chi. & N. W. int. B	96
N. Y. Cent. con., '76	123	C. & N. W. 1st m., 2d ser.	87½
Erie R. thirds, '83	113	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	62
Erie R. fourths, '80	109	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	78
Erie R. fifths, '88	105	Tol. & Wab. firsts	101
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	106¾	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	92
Hud. R. firsts '69	116⅜	M. & P. du C. 1sts	108
Hud. R. thirds '75	122	Mil. & P. du C. ex.	112
Hud. R. conv. '67	125	M. & P. du C, 2ds	112
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	115	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111½
M. C. New 1sts, '82	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	103½
Mich. S. seconds	101	Pitts., Ft. & W. C. 3ds	85
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	101
Illinois Central, '75	120	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	87
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	93	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	60
Al. & T. H. 2ds, in	85		

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the week ending May 31 were:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$11,557 11	$9,002 72
Freight	21,926 30	20,675 64
Sundries	974 33	947 83
Total	$34,457 74	$30,626 19
Increase in 1863		$3,831 55

The business of the Illinois Central Railroad for May, 1863, was as follows:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres construction land sold	12,127.60	for	$128,538 31
Acres interest fund lands sold	3,958.48	for	34,393 63
Acres free land sold	4,745.44	for	58,432 41
Total sales in May, 1863	20,831.52	for	$221,414 35
To which add town lot sales			1,925 48
Total of all			$223,339 83
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1863	34,133.22	for	$895,128 80
Sold previously, (net sales)	1,198,326.00	for	15,139,473 89
Total	1,232,459.22		$16,034,602 69
Construction bonds cancelled previous to May 31			$2,408,000 00
Cash collected in May			110,936 84

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from passengers	$102,893 83
Receipts from freight	194,913 85
Receipts from mails	6,358 33
Receipts from rent of road	4,000 00
Receipts from other sources	6,000 00
Total receipts in month of May, 1863	$314,166 01
Total receipts in month of May, 1862	206,245 70

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of May were:

1862	$186,039 00
1863	236,453 00
Increase	$50,417 00
The first half of the fiscal year gives	$1,457,945
Same time last year	1,103,507
Increase	$354,358

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts $2,764,613 99, including $95,000 for Customs; payments, $2,412,589 80; balance, $21,899,383 27.

LAW REPORTS.

The Poisoning Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *John M. Griffen.*—Thomas Lees, who was at first indicted jointly with Griffen, was this morning called as a witness, and testified that he was born in Cork, and was cook and steward of the *Betsey Williams*; joined her in New-York, in July, 1862; she had seven men before the mast; we went to Havana and discharged cargo; staid there over a month; Capt. Coffin was taken sick on board, and went ashore and died seven or eight days after; the first mate was discharged by Coffin before he went ashore and Griffen was made first mate instead of second; Capt. Hood was then appointed master and took charge; we sailed from Havana about a week after Capt. Coffin died, and went to Remedios; Capt. Hood was taken sick on the voyage, and when we got to Remedios he went ashore and I never saw him after; when he went ashore I and Griffen were standing on the deck, and Griffen said, "There are two captains gone the road they will never return;" afterwards he said, "The d—d fool had no business to come on the ship—it belonged to him, (Griffen,) and he had no business to come after the berth;" while the vessel lay at anchor, a brig, on her way home, passed, and her captain told us Capt. Hood was dead; Griffen said that was the very thing he wanted, and that it was a d—d good job; soon after he ordered the boat to be lowered, and said he was going ashore to see the Consul about being captain of the vessel; he did not come back for two or three days; he said the Consul had put him in prison, and had written to the Consul-General at Havana for two or three men and a master; he said it made no matter how many captains came there, that everybody on board must do as he told them, for he was master then; cargo was coming on board, and continued to come; Griffen acted as master till Capt. Bunce came, which was fourteen or fifteen days after Hood left; before he came, I heard Griffen say at different times that, if he had the last of the cargo in, he should take the ship away; when Capt. Bunce came I was standing close to the rail, and Griffin by the companion way, he came in a boat; he was dressed in navy uniform; before he reached the ship, Griffin said, "Here comes another d—d navy man;" Griffen said he might take the ship and be d—d; he did not want anything more to do with her; he called me to one side, and asked me was I going to work for that captain: I told him I would work under any captain the Consul put aboard; that if Capt. Bunce was going to have navy rules, I did not know anything about that; Griffen told me to speak to the crew, and get them not to work; not to turn to under Capt. Bunce; I told him I had nothing to do with the crew; when Capt. Bunce came aboard he handed Griffen his papers; Griffen said he had had one of them before, and knew all about it; Bunce said Consul Stone had sent him to take charge of the vessel; Griffin told him he might, and he would show him all there was in her, and give him an account of the cargo; he meant to do no more work in her; Capt. Bunce spoke to him very kindly; said he was ordered there by the Admiral; that Griffin ought to go to work; it was near home, and he might get the vessel when he got home; Griffen said if he was fit to be mate, he was fit to be master, and he did not know why he was so unjustly dealt with by the Consul; Capt. Bunce said if he was in the merchant service he would take his trunk and go ashore before there should be any dispute about who should be master, but he had to obey orders, and had to come there; after dinner Capt. Bunce spoke to him again very kindly; told him he had better go to work and have no trouble; I went down in the pantry, and Griffin came down and asked me what he'd better do; I told him I thought it was best for him to go to work; that if he did not the captain would send him ashore under guard, and he would come home a prisoner; he said he thought it might be best; said he, "He will not be here many days." Capt. Bunce came down and asked Griffen what he thought of it; Griffen said he better go to work—it was no use making any bother; Capt. Bunce was taken sick three or four days after he came aboard, and went ashore about three days after; the day before he was taken sick I was sick; I told Griffen; he told me I had been drinking; I told him I had drank nothing but some wine; he said the wine was not fit to drink, that I did not see him drink it; the wine belonged to Capt. Bunce, and stood in a demijohn on the transom in the cabin; it appeared to me to be claret; there was a demijohn came also the day before Capt. Bunce was taken sick, and was put where the other was, that having been drunk up; the captain drank out of them at meal times and sometimes in the day a little; I never saw Griffen drink out of either demijohn; I have seen him refuse wine that the Captain offered him; he was very fond of drink; I used to see him drink claret that came from the lighter; no one else was sick when I was; the captain, the cooper and I drank of this wine; there were glasses kept in the cabin; I saw Griffin several times take glasses and a pitcher of water into his room; the day Capt. Bunce was taken sick I was in the pantry making bread, and the mate came down and took the pitcher and glasses, and went into his room; I came out of the pantry, and stood behind him, and saw him take a bottle of blue vitriol from his desk, and hold it over a china cup and strike the bottom of it; then he poured some water into the cup, and there was a smoke came out of the cup; he got a piece of rag and dipped it in this, and rubbed the inside of the tumblers with it; I asked him what he was doing; he said they were greasy, and he was taking the grease off; I told him soap and water was good enough to clean glasses; he put the pitcher in its place, the vitriol bottle in his berth, and the cup on a shelf, and went on deck; I also saw him take the pitcher and glasses into his room before that, that same morning, and stay there five or six minutes; I saw him come out with the same china cup; he went between decks, and threw something out of it, and rinsed the cup; I saw him with the glasses the day before; I thought he had some rum, and that is why I watched him; the day after Bunce was taken sick, he was lying on the deck, and Griffin tried to lie alongside of him; he appeared to have some liquor in him; he said: "What in h—l brought you here? Don't you know I am captain of this vessel?" Bunce said he might take the ship—only let him alone; after Capt. Bunce went ashore, Griffin said to me, "You will never see that fellow again;" Griffen acted as captain, till Capt. Williams came aboard; he told me to clear out the bottom of the medicine chest, as there was linseed in it, and the things were all pulled about; I did so; I asked him what became of the bottle of blue vitriol out of the medicine chest; he said he did not know; I told him yes, I knew; I saw him use it; he asked me did I know what he used it for; I said no, and he said it was to get rid of that d—d curse; I had missed a bottle from the medicine chest some days before Bunce came aboard; it was a small bottle, labelled, "Blue Vitriol;" it was the bottle he had when he was rubbing the glasses; I saw a bottle like it the day after Captain Williams came aboard, in Capt. Hood's chest or trunk, where his books were; the mate ordered it thrown overboard; I gave the bottle to Geo. Marinarie; we first heard of Capt. Bunce's death from Mr. Cummings, a clerk of the consignee; he came aboard after the Captain's clothes; Griffen had put me in irons before that morning, but I was let out before Cummings came over the side; he told me to go below, and have nothing to say, and make no noise; I did so; Cummings staid aboard an hour or so; Cummings came aboard again; and I was lying on the tool chest; I was a little drunk; I heard Griffen tell Cummings that as soon as he had everything in he would take the ship home; I saw the sails all loosed by Griffen's order; Cummings asked why it was; Griffin told him he was going to have some fun; Cummings said, we thought you were going to take the ship away; Griffen said he soon would take her away; I did not hear the rest of the conversation; everything was got ready for sea by Griffen's orders; she did not go to sea because the crew would not agree to it; after Cummings went ashore Griffen went forward; I heard him say that the first son of a b—h that would not get the anchor up, he would knock his brains out; I told him I would have nothing to do with it; I heard the word given to get the anchor up, but it was not obeyed; Griffen ordered that the men should have as much rum as they wanted from the cargo, and they had it; after Capt. Bruce went ashore I fell and hurt myself, and Griffin advised me to go ashore; I went and came back; he asked me why I did not stay; I said because I wanted to go home; he asked about the captain; I said Cummings said he would die, and he said "served him right;" he cautioned me to be careful of what I said; he called me to him; I asked him what he wanted; he said he wanted to give me some good advice; I asked him what, and he said not to have anything to say about what I saw in the ship; if they ever got hold of me they would fly me as high as a kite; I asked him for what? he said he had his own reasons for it—that he knew more of it than what I did; I told him I should tell the truth wherever I went to; after Capt. Williams took possession, Griffen told me to go ashore, the Consul had sent for us; I said, what about? he said, "something about these captains;" he said, "you had better be careful of what you say, and not be seen talking to me;" there was an investigation before the Consul, and Griffen was arrested; I was at liberty four or five days, and was then confined as a witness and sent on here.

Being cross-examined, he said: I told the Consul about missing the blue vitriol; I never mentioned to Capt. Bruce about rubbing the glasses with it; I saw Griffen refuse to take the wine when offered him, four or five times; I had no suspicion of poison when he broke the glasses; I never told about the glasses till I came to New-York; I was told by the District Attorney, here, that if I told the truth I would be tried, and very probably acquitted; I did use a knife for my own protection on board; a man followed me into the cabin with a knife, and I protected myself; I never said to Brown that I would poison any one; I had Capt. Hood's watch in my possession; I was ordered by him to take possession of his things if any thing happened, and bring them to New-York; I took his watch and put it in my berth; it was taken away from me at night; I told Capt. Bunce I had something for him, but he told me not to be seen talking with him, as the mate would be angry; I told Capt. Williams about it after it was taken from me.

Bernard Tholen, another of the crew, testified that Griffen told him every captain that came aboard was going to die; he asked me if I would go with him if he was captain; I knew he would not be captain; when they told us Capt. Hood was dead, Griffen said "That is just what I wanted;" after Capt. Bunce died, I heard him say, that after the cargo was aboard he would run away with the vessel; I was sick on board after drinking some wine in the cabin; I heard there was poison in the wine; I put some in a bottle and took it to Boston.

Cross-examined—I gave it to the United States District-Attorney; I found $27 in Lees' bunk at Havana; I heard Lees say he got no sleep after Coffin's death.

Re-direct.—Griffen told me to take half the money; I acknowledged to Capt. Bunce that I found the money and shared it with Griffin; he took a receipt from us, so that it should come out of our wages.

William Brown, another of the crew, testified to hearing Griffen say, when they heard that Hood was dead, that he had no business aboard while he (Griffen) was there, and heard him tell Toucinerre, another of the crew, that it was of no use to send Captains aboard while he was there; that Griffen wanted him to help get up anchor, and that he refused; and that when Capt. Williams came aboard, he noticed that some of the tumblers looked blue, yellow and green; witness washed them four times before they came to their true color.

Peter Toucinerre, another of the crew, corroborated the last witness; witness said to Griffen that it was a pity that in twenty days two young Captains had died; Griffen was angry and said he would pay him in Boston, and that it was none of his business.

No testimony was called for the defence, except one of the witnesses for the Government, as to what testimony he had given in Boston, and whether Lees heard it.

Mr. Howe summed up for the defence, claiming that it was not proved that Bunce died of poison, but if he did, Lees was the guilty man.

The District-Attorney, E. D. Smith, summed up for the Government. Judge Shipman charged the jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The prisoner at the bar stands indicted for the murder of Capt. Israel S. Bunce, who died at Remedios, in the Island of Cuba, last Autumn. It is alleged that his death was caused by poison, administered to him by the defendant, with the felonious intent to take his life. The poison is charged to have been given the deceased while he was on board and in command of the bark *Betsey Williams*, an American vessel, while she was on the high seas, or in an arm of the sea, within the admiralty jurisdiction of this Court.

The fact that this bark was an American vessel is not controverted, and the proof is clear on that point.

That she was lying at a place within the jurisdiction of this Court at the time the offence was committed is equally clear of the proof.

The death of Capt. Bunce has been placed by the evidence beyond all question.

There are two principal questions which will engage your attention:

1. Did he die of poison?
2. Was this poison administered to him by the defendant on board the vessel in question, with the felonious intent charged?

It appears from the undisputed evidence in the case that the *Betsy Williams* sailed from this port in July for Havana, in charge of Capt. Coffin, then her master. After arriving at Havana she discharged her cargo, and took in ballast. While lying at this port Capt. Coffin died. Capt. Hood, who was transferred from the *Ezra Nye*, then in port, was made captain of the *Betsey Williams*, and took her to a place called Key Frances, a few miles from Remedios. On the passage from Havana to Key Frances, Capt. Hood was taken sick, and the day after her arrival, left her in a lighter, and went up to Remedios, where in a few days he died. After his death some time intervened, when Capt. Israel S. Bunce was transferred from the United States naval service, and took charge of the *Betsey Williams*, to take her home to Boston.

Several days after he came on board the *Betsey Williams* he was taken sick, and continued sick two or three days, when he went on shore at Cabrien, and from there went to Remedios, about seven miles distant, where he lingered three or four days longer and died. Thus far there is no controversy. There is no evidence tending to show that he was unwell when he went on board, but it is quite clear that he was taken ill within a few days after, which illness continued till his death.

We come now to the consideration of the two questions which I have already referred to, the responsibility of determining which belongs to the jury:

1. Did Capt. Bunce die from the effects of poison?

The evidence on this point is confined substantially to that offered by the Government. It appears that soon after the death of Capt. Bunce, the United States Consul at Remedios, or other parties there suspected that there had been some foul play with him; and the defendant and others connected with the bark were arrested and sent home either as criminals or witnesses. The precaution was taken, too, to send home the stomach, intestines, liver, and some other of the internal organs, of the deceased, as there were no adequate means there of ascertaining whether they contained poison or not.

Dr. Henry Hilland, Assistant-Surgeon on board the United States steamer *Sonoma*, then at Cuba, has stated to you that he opened the body of Capt. Bunce, and took out the organs referred to, put them in a glass jar, and that they were carefully sealed with the seal of the Consulate at Remedios, and by Dr. Hilland taken to Cuba, and delivered to Capt. Adams, of the steamer *Eagle*. By the latter they appear to have been brought to New-York, and from here taken to Boston by a United States officer, and there delivered to the authorities. They then passed into the hands of Dr. Charles T. Jackson, a well-known chemist, who has been before you, and made a full explanation of the thorough experiments which he made upon the remains submitted to him. The whole transaction, from the opening of the body at Remedios by Dr. Hilland, to the close of the experiments by Dr. Jackson at Boston, seem to have been attended with great care and intelligence; and although the evidence is for you to pass upon, I think you will have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the remains which Dr. Jackson experimented upon were those of Capt. Bunce, and that they passed into the hands of Dr. Jackson in the same condition in which they were when taken from the body of the deceased.

Dr. Jackson has stated to you all the details of his experiments and their results. He states distinctly and fully that he found copper in the organs—and that he detected it in every experiment that he made—that he obtained from these remains nearly two grains of *sulphate of copper*. He has also stated to you the well-known fact that this mineral is poisonous, and will produce death.

The Government also claims to have proved that Capt. Bunce died from none of the diseases of the climate, nor from any of the ordinary or well-known causes which destroy human life, and the prosecution insists that the result of Dr. Jackson's experiments, and the symptoms of the diseased, taken in connection with the evidence before you of the use made of sulphate of copper on board the *Betsey Williams* while Capt. Bunce was there, prove beyond a doubt that in some way he there took into his system a considerable quantity of this poison, of which he died. Of the conclusiveness of the evidence on this point you are to judge. There is no conflict in it, and you will probably have little difficulty in coming to a correct result.

The next question is, did the defendant administer, or in any manner intentionally cause Capt. Bunce to imbibe, or take into his system this poison, with intent to take his life?

No witness has been produced of course, who saw the defendant or any one else administer the poison to the deceased. Murder by poison would rarely be susceptible of such simple and direct proof. But the Government claims to have produced a chain of circumstances, which, when taken in connection with the acts and declarations of the defendant, shows beyond a reasonable doubt that the poison was conveyed to the stomach of the deceased through instrumentalities designed and prepared by the defendant.

It is upon the weight of this evidence you must pass; and I need hardly say to you that circumstantial evidence may be as cogent and as conclusive as positive statements of witnesses—because we all know that certain facts being proved, certain conclusions naturally and almost or quite irresistibly follow.

Neither the law nor good sense makes any distinction between positive or direct and circumstantial evidence. The question under each class of evidence is simply whether the fact sought to be established is proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

We will now advert briefly to some of the evidence offered by the Government in support of the charge against this defendant.

It is insisted that the defendant showed a remarkable eagerness and determination to become master of the *Betsey Williams*. He went out from New-York as second mate, and at Havana the first mate was discharged, and the defendant made first mate, and continued so until his arrest at Remedios, being temporarily in command of the vessel, during the time which elapsed between the death of Capt. Coffin and the appointment of Capt. Hood, and between the death of Capt. Hood and the appointment of Capt. Bunce. It is claimed that so eager was he to obtain the post of captain that he exhibited indecent exultation at the death of Capt. Hood, when it was first announced to him. The evidence on this point was offered and admitted to prove a motive on the part of the defendant, and not to prove that he was guilty of causing the death of Capt. Coffin or Hood.

Connected with this evidence, it is also insisted that declarations of the defendant have been proved, showing on his part a determination that *no* one but himself should be permitted to have command of the vessel and bring her home.

Several witnesses have testified that several days after Capt. Hood left the vessel at Key Frances, and went to Remedios sick, a brig passed the *Betsey Williams*, which was lying at anchor, where she was to receive her cargo; and that the captain of the brig hailed the *Betsey Williams*, and stated that Capt. Hood was dead; and that the defendant remarked that it was just what he wanted. Marinari, Tholen and Toucinerre, the Frenchmen, all say that the defendant made substantially this remark, although they differ in the form of expression.

Lees, the cook and steward, also swore substantially to the same thing.

Other declarations of the defendant are sworn to by some of the witnesses, which, it is claimed, amount to threats against the life of any captain who should come on board. Tholen says that defendant told him, the day after Capt. Coffin's death, that any captain that came on board was going to die.

It is also claimed that the proof is that when the defendant took a boat and went on shore, after the death of Capt. Hood, he used even stronger expressions, indicating a determination on his part that no other captain but himself should live on board while he was there. The jury will remember the evidence on this point.

The testimony of Lees is fuller than the other witnesses, and covers some points not within their knowledge. He was the cook and steward, and therefore had access to the cabin, and better means of knowing what took place there.

Lees testifies, as you will remember, that when Capt. Hood left the ship, the defendant remarked that two captains had gone the road they would never return, and that the ship belonged to the defendant, and that Hood had no business to come after the berth of captain. He confirms the statements of the other witnesses, and is confirmed by them as to the remark that they allege defendant made when the captain of the brig announced the death of Capt. Hood.

Lees also says that after defendant had been ashore subsequently to the death of Capt. Hood, the defendant told him he would be master of the vessel, no matter how many captains would come there. He also says that when Capt. Bunce came on board, the defendant exhibited a good deal of feeling, and declared he would do no more duty, but finally consented to, after Capt. Bunce had endeavored to soothe his feelings, and that defendant told witness that Capt. Bunce would not be there many days.

Lees further states that when Capt. Bunce left the ship sick, the defendant within a quarter of an hour after, remarked to him, referring to Capt. B., "You will never see that fellow any more."

The jury will remember all the evidence on these points and carefully consider it. I may not enumerate every particular.

We now come to the alleged connection of the defendant with the particular poison, which, it is claimed, caused the death of Capt. Bunce. This was blue vitriol, the common name for sulphate of copper.

Dr. Ritter, who replenished the medicine chest of the ship, before she sailed from this port, testified that there was a large supply of blue vitriol in the chest, and that it is an article usually placed among the medicines of the vessel, as it is used in a certain class of diseases to which sailors are liable. It is not claimed that the defendant had anything to do with putting it on board.

Lees says that after Capt. Bunce came on board, the defendant several times took the tumblers from the stand in the cabin, and a pitcher of water, and took them into his state-room, and, after remaining some time, returned them. That once he followed him, and stood behind him, saw him take a viol of blue vitriol, and, putting some in water, rub the inside of the tumblers with a rag, slipped in the solution.

Lees has minutely detailed this alleged proceeding of the defendant, and you will remember the particulars. He says that he asked the defendant at the time what he was doing, and the latter replied he was taking the grease off the tumblers. He says he saw the defendant, at another time, when he had the glasses and pitcher in the state-room, and returned them to the stand in the cabin, take the china cup, and throw some fluid into the between-decks, and then rinse the cup. There are other statements of Lees as to the conduct of the defendant, which are claimed to evince his guilty purpose, but which the jury will recall without my detailing them here.

After the application to the glasses of this solution, Lees says Capt. Bunce was taken sick.

Lees also states that he found the vial of vitriol, after the last Captain, Williams, who brought the vessel home, came on board. He says he discovered it in Capt. Hood's trunk, and that it was partly gone, and that he gave it to Marinari. Marinari confirms this statement, and says that he threw it overboard.

Lees further states that after the death of Capt. Bunce, he asked defendant what had become of the bottle of blue vitriol out of the medicine chest, and that the defendant replied, asking if he did not know. Then he replied "No," when defendant said he used it to get rid of that d—d curse.

Lees also testifies that after Capt. Bunce's death the defendant stated to him that he had better not say anything about the transaction which had taken place on board. It is claimed that these alleged declarations of the defendant show conscious guilt, and a desire of concealment.

You have also heard, gentlemen, what has been said by the witnesses about the wine drunk by the Captain, some of which was drunk by others, and the effect upon them.

From all this evidence it is insisted that Capt. Bunce took this poison into his system by drinking the wine which was poisoned in the demijohn; or, at all events, the water or wine which had been poisoned by coming in contact with the tumblers from which it was drank, and which it is stated that the defendant rubbed with blue vitriol or sulphate of copper.

A question of law has been raised in this part of the case by the defendant's counsel, based on the assumption that Lees, one of the principal witnesses, is an accomplice in the crime charged upon the defendant. It is claimed that a conviction is never warranted upon the unaided testimony of an accomplice—one who has participated in the commission of the offence. It is undoubtedly true that it is not safe for a jury to convict upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. They have a right to do so, but Courts always advise against such a course.

But before this principle can have any application in a given case, the jury must be satisfied that the witness whose testimony is in question is an accomplice. Usually, the question, whether the witness is an accomplice, is clear, from the admission of the witness himself, and he often comes on to the stand with his confession in his mouth. This is not the case before us. Lees has been indicted, but no evidence was presented against him, and he was acquitted. He demanded this as a right, and he was entitled to it in the eye of the law.

Now it is for the jury to consider the testimony of Lees and determine its credibility and weight, as it appears before them in this case, and to pass upon it in connection with all the other evidence. You will not only look to see how far he is corroborated, as you would in case of any other witness in so grave a case, but you will inquire what motive he could have in taking the life of Capt. Bunce—what trace of evidence there is that he desired his death, or entertained any hostility to him. A man is not to be assumed to be an accomplice in crime without some admission or proof of the fact. I repeat, Lees' testimony is to be weighed, and his credibility to be determined by you, as it appears in the case.

If he were an accomplice, it is insisted that there is abundant corroboration of his testimony, on material points, by other witnesses. I leave his testimony therefore with the jury, and upon them rests the responsibility of determining what weight it deserves. If he was an accomplice, and is corroborated in material points, then the jury would be justified in a verdict of guilty if they were satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt on a review of the whole evidence, that the defendant is guilty.

It is claimed by the defendant that the evidence does not prove his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, while the prosecution insists that the evidence is full and complete, and leaves no reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty. Of course the jury understand the elementary principle that the defendant is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty, and that this proof should satisfy the jury of the fact of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. By this is not meant every possible doubt that a fanciful speculation may suggest, but a rational doubt, arising out of the incompleteness of the evidence, and one which arrests the minds of the trier, short of a firm and settled conviction.

If you find that the fact of the guilt of the defendant is not proven beyond a reasonable doubt, it will be your duty to acquit him. If, on the other hand, you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that he is guilty, your duty will be to convict him. Your duty is a responsible one, but I have no doubt you will perform it conscientiously and firmly.

The case was given to the jury about one o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Buck v. *Cole*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action; not to prosecute for the arrest.

Fitch v. *Ferris*.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Frey v. *Lasso*.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

Before Justice Leonard.

In the matter of the Estate of Young, &c.—Memoranda for counsel.

In the Matter of the Habeas Corpus of James Welsh, an Infant.—Recruit discharged on surrendering his clothes in his possession, belonging to the Government. (See Opinion.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Bartlett vs. *Gordon*.—The motion to continue the injunction and for the appointment of a receiver must be denied, and the order to show cause discharged, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide the event.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Marshall vs. *Marshall*.—Report confirmed and divorce granted.

Goodwin vs. *Van Raurt*.—Case settled, and papers with Clerk at Chambers.

A Famous Lot of Cotton.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 29.

The "Coldwater" cotton, which has passed through many hands, and become somewhat famous by reason of the transactions connected with it, has been on trial during this week before Judge Treat and a jury, in the United States District Court. Yesterday the jury found a verdict for the Government and against the private parties, of whom there were several, who claimed the cotton, thus condemning the cotton to the use of the Government. This cotton was sold under the order of the Court, and the proceeds, amounting to over $60,000, have since been in Court awaiting the trial. The case decided yesterday was under the act of Congress of Aug. 6, 1861, and is the first case decided in the Courts here under either of the Confiscation acts. In this case the charge against the cotton was that it had been, with the knowledge and consent of its owners, (who were Mississippi planters,) sold, given or used in aiding, abetting or promoting the insurrection, and the jury sustained the charge by their verdict. This cotton has been before the public not only in connection with other cases in Court, but in connection with the investigations before the military commission of Gen. McDowell.

The evidence in regard to it has disclosed that Gen. C. E. Hovey ordered out an expedition in September last, from below Helena into Mississippi. The troops thus ordered out found, near Coldwater, about 300 bales of cotton, marked "C. S. A.," compactly stored in a shed. They took prisoner a rebel Lieutenant near the cotton, who said that the cotton was a part of that collected from the planters for the Confederacy. Gen. C. E. Hovey, instead of seizing this cotton for the Government, allowed it to go into the hands of private speculators. This the testimony clearly showed, and the cotton was accordingly shipped on private account to Memphis, where it was seized by Gen. Sherman, and shipped to Gen. Allen here. It was then turned over to the civil authorities. The District Attorney filed three libels against it—one under the Revenue laws, a second under the act above referred to, and a third under the general Prize law. The revenue case is still pending. The prize case, the decision in which, by the United States Circuit Court, was reported in full in our columns, was dismissed on the ground that the jurisdiction of the United States District Court, in the absence of an act of Congress on the subject, did not extend to such cases. Under the act of August 6, 1861, under which condemnation has been secured, this money goes wholly to the Government, and in no part to any officer of the revenue or informer; and under this act the Secretary of the Treasury has not, as in revenue cases, any power of remitting the forfeiture. No appeal can be taken from the verdict of the jury, though the parties contesting the case have an opportunity, by writ of error, to have the judgment of the United States Circuit Court on the points of law contained in the charge of Judge Treat.

Adjt.-Gen. Thomas' Advice to the Negroes.

HIS SPEECH TO THE CONTRABANDS AT MEMPHIS.

Correspondence of the Leavenworth (Kan.) Conservative.

Memphis, Saturday, May 23, 1863.

I had the pleasure, last evening, of listening to Adjt.-Gen. Thomas' address to the freed black people. The General was introduced by Chaplain Eaton, Superintendent of Contrabands at this point, and after expressing his pleasure in meeting so many loyal black people, the General said he had been forty years a soldier in the United State service—was born in a Slave State; had lived in almost every Southern State; had owned slaves; was nursed by and played with slaves during his infancy; had seen them on all kinds of plantations and knew all about them. When he shipped on a man-of-war in Florida, two of the largest guns were manned by blacks. He visited Havana, where he had seen two regiments of black soldiers, well-drilled and orderly, and the Spanish people relied upon them as soldiers. He believed they would fight. He *knew they would fight*. The General said:

"I came here to tell you what the President expects you to do. He wishes every one of you who can, to work. You used to work for masters: now you are free—free as I am, good as I am. We are all men; the only difference between us is, I have had greater advantages than you. Now you are free, you can learn—learn to work all manner of useful and profitable work. Learn to read, so you can read God's Book, the Bible, for yourself. I believe there is a God, who lives above the skies. He has taken care of me these many years. He has taken care of you. Learn to read His Word, so you may know His will; learn to write—you can. I know you can. Hold up your heads, be men. When you meet white men, be polite, courteous; but be men. You can work for a living. Those who cannot, the President says must be fed until they can. Be industrious. I know you would rather work for wages than be slaves; you can do more. Why, I have hired seventy farms to good Union men, and they hire the black people, and are to keep them a year, paying them wages, and I believe they will make more money for their employers, as free men, than they would for owners, as slaves.

I was at Vicksburgh, with Gen. Grant, when the fight took place by which we gained important advantages. While the fight was going on Gen. Grant and I went to the Commodore's flagship. There we saw dead and wounded men all around us. And what else? Why, negroes, manning the big guns, and doing as well at handling them as the white men did. And I propose to arm you. Will you help us crush this accursed rebellion? I believe Slavery is the cause of it. President Lincoln has set you free—will you fight? ['We will dat, Massa Thomas,' answered a score or more of voices.] Suppose I would give you guns, and you should see a party of guerrillas in the woods, what would you do? ['Fotch 'em all in, Massa Thomas.' Here the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.]

The General said: "I believe you, and more. I propose to enlist all of you in the good service. But go to work to help us put down this accursed rebellion. I have told the troops to treat you kindly. If others come to the lines, they must not be sent away, but brought in and taken care of. Let every soldier employ them as they can to do good in the service. Now I want to hear you sing." They sing, "Am I a soldier of the cross," the General keeping time with his hands, in the way of a kind of Methodistic clapping of hands, until the blacks surrounded him and stopped his clapping of hands by shaking hands. To us it looked like a camp-meeting scene, and those who know the writer can guess how my heart was surged with emotions.

In addition to this interesting subject for the philanthropist, there is something for the speculator here. On the levee there are 4,500 bales of cotton, worth, at present prices, two million dollars. This is to be sold soon, but appears to have been purposely kept quiet. It has been lying here for some time. Why it has not been sent to the manufacturers is a question. There are large quantities below, which will soon be in market.

Solution of the Oldest Problem Known to Civilization.

DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE—A LARGE LAKE NEAR THE EQUATOR.

From the Egyptian Spectator, Extra—Translation.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Ori for the following communication which we hasten to lay before our readers and the public generally to announce the great discovery of the source of the Nile, for which we are beholden to two courageous English travelers.

We promise to lay before our readers more detailed information as soon as we are enabled to obtain it.

Khartum, March 23, 1863.

Here is great news. Speke and Grant, the intrepid English travelers, overcoming all obstacles crossing "*under*" the line, reached Kondogoro, and thence are now approaching this place. It seems almost a dream. Their portfolios undoubtedly contain the solution of the great problem that has puzzled us from the remotest antiquity, viz.: the discovery of the source of the Nile. We have not as yet spoken with them, but leave immediately on camel back to meet them on their way, and to give them an ovation. If at the following station we obtain further details, we will hasten to communicate them.

April 2.

I add another line about Speke and Grant, knowing the immense interest that you all feel in these matters.

Speke says but little, for two reasons: 1st, because, like a true descendant of John Bull, he is naturally taciturn; 2d, because he is only familiar with one language, and precisely the one that none of us know anything about. We can glean but few intelligible sentences from one of the interpreters who attempts to make us understand him in a species of Arabic *patois*.

From his answers we learn that the Nile springs from a Lake Victoria that he professes to have circumnavigated, and found to be very extensive. That Kondogoro is 5° (less some minutes) from the Equator in the northern hemisphere, and about the same latitude south of the lake which, he says, is the source of the Bahr-el-Biad or White Nile.

They started from Zanzibar with 70 men; of these only 17 remain. The number was greatly diminished by desertion, others were lost by sickness and casualties. They had to fight their way to reach White River, but relate marvelous things of the sub-equatorial regions, and above all, report large quantities of ivory. They may be considered very fortunate to have accomplished their purpose without meeting the unhappy fate of poor Peney.

Now would be the time for the Egyptian Government to make an effort so as to anticipate others in the work of discovering and digging up these immense treasures—now they could do it themselves with all the profit and the glory.

[It will be understood that Capt. Speke entered Africa from the Eastern coast, about two years ago, and now comes *down* the river Nile.]

PERSONAL.

—The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American News-rooms, No. 19 Craven-street, Strand, London, Eng., for the week ending May 16, 1863: S. R. Spaulding, F. E. Spaulding, Alex. Strong, F. Curtis, Henry B. Pierce, C. P. Greenough, Boston; L. S. Levy, E. S. Monroe, W. M. Evarts, New-York; Alex. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Philadelphia; J. M. Sturtevant, Jacksonville; W. F. Boctofson, Paris; Jas. Gilmore, Cincinnati; Joshua Ballards, Jr., Chester A. Dresser, Southbridge, Mass.; George W. Martin, West Tennessee.

—The Washington *Republican* states that Major Allen, of the rebel army, and one of the wealthiest planters on the James River, near Richmond, organized, at his own expense, a battery of six guns, which was manned by the negroes belonging to his estate, who were regularly drilled, and, during the Peninsula campaign, took active part in the several engagements. Major Allen was killed during the seven days' fight.

—The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says that Mr. L. C. Woodruff, proprietor of the paper-mill, has purchased of Mr. A. H. Porter the premises on the corner of Mill and Buffalo streets, running through to Union-street. The price paid was $10,000, but the purchase includes a small addition of real estate to the paper-mill property. Mr. Woodruff has recently sold his paper mill at Dansville.

—The Nashville *Union*, of the 22d, says: "Mrs. Burnett, (wife of a Confederate Congressman,) Mrs. Ed. Byrne, Mrs. Col. Hawkins, Mrs. Allen, and Mrs. Gilbraith and daughter, sent here from Louisville, and a number of citizens of Nashville, in all about twenty, were sent beyond the Federal lines yesterday, to try their fortunes in Dixie."

—It is reported from Cincinnati that Maj.-Gen. Lew Wallace is to be Court-martialed upon charges preferred by Gens. Grant and McPherson, for conduct at Shiloh. It is promised on the other side that a full investigation of Grant's conduct will be gone into, so that on the whole, if the trial takes place, interesting disclosures may take place.

—The Springfield *Republican* says that Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, the eminent geologist, is very ill, and not expected to live. He has been in failing health for some years, and the recent death of his wife has done much to shatter his constitution.

—Hon. G. W. Wright, of California, was severely bruised in Washington, on Thursday last, by being caught between two street cars, one of which ran off the track. It is not thought that his injuries will prove serious.

—Among the speeches of mark at the Mass Convention of loyal citizens at Utica, was that of Daniel P. Tyler, of Brooklyn, Conn., a grandson of Israel Putnam.

—The Albany *Argus*, of May 30, has this paragraph: "Gov. Seymour has appointed on his Staff, to the office of Paymaster-General, with rank of Colonel, Hon. John D. Van Buren, of Orange. Col. Van Buren is a gentleman of integrity and public spirit, and business capacity. His career in the Legislature, last session, presented an unspotted record."

—Dean Richmond, Esq., has presented the Committee in Buffalo, who are engaged in raising funds for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, with the sum of $1,000.

—Gen. Pope was in St. Paul, Minnesota, on May 22.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—A private letter from Jere L. Clark, of the Fourth New-York battery, after describing the advance of the Third corps to the support of the Eleventh, which was so discomfited in the battle at Chancellorsville, says: "Gen. Hooker, after the fight, had the corps relieved. The different corps, as you know, are distinguished by patches of different shapes, which they wear upon their caps. That of our corps is the diamond. As we passed Gen. Hooker's headquarters, he took one of our patches, and placing it upon his hat, exclaimed: 'Diamonds are trumps!' and wore it through the fight. Men may say what they choose, but they will not lower Gen. Hooker in our estimation. He is a soldier and a gentleman, and the only one fit to command the army."

—Charles L. K. Sumwalt, formerly a Colonel in a Pennsylvania regiment, was arrested, says the Baltimore *Gazette* of the 18th, on Saturday, and taken before the Provost-Marshal, upon the charge of expressing disloyal sentiments, and wearing crape in the button-hole of his coat as a badge of mourning for the late 'Stonewall Jackson, of the rebel army. Mr. Sumwalt is a native of Baltimore, and was formerly a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, connected with the East Baltimore Conference. He is held for an examination.

—A member of the Sixth Maine writes us that the Fifth Wisconsin is entitled to praise equally with the former regiment for the part which it took in storming the Fredericksburgh Heights. The right wing of the Fifth Wisconsin, under command of Col. Allen, was deployed as skirmishers, and drew most of the rebel fire. Col. Allen was the first to enter the rebel works, according to our correspondent, and demanded and received their surrender.

—Capt. Wm. Kneffner, of the Ninth Illinois infantry, much to the regret of his whole regiment, has been obliged to leave his command on sick leave—temporarily, it is hoped. He took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing and Corinth, and in the latter engagement received a ball through the chest. Subsequently he rejoined his regiment, and accompanied it when Gen. Dodge made his recent raid into Alabama.

—The majority of the prisoners who were taken in the recent fight at Grand Gulf were Missouri rebels, who two years ago were captured at Camp Jackson by Gen. Lyon, and afterwards exchanged and sent South.

Lynch Law in Kansas.—A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Conservative* writes from Atchison, under date of May 23:

"Two men named Mooney and Brewer were hung here to-day for attempting to rob a man about fifteen miles northeast of here, Saturday night. Not succeeding in accomplishing their purpose, they attempted to kill his wife and hang a small boy, and three times severely beat an old man, trying to make them tell where a large sum of money he had received in Leavenworth, the day before, was. The robbers were all arrested, four hung and two lodged in jail.

At 9 o'clock A. M., to-day, about two hundred mounted men and three times that number in wagons, came into town from the surrounding country. The town was crowded. At 11½ o'clock about one hundred persons went to the Court house, where the prisoners were being tried before a jury of twelve. No persons were admitted besides the prisoners, witnesses and jury. The trial lasted from four to five hours. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The prisoners were then taken through the town to a place about half a mile from town, and told to prepare for death.

One met his death with stolid indifference; the other praying from the time of arrival at the grounds till he was executed.

There was but little excitement. The people were determined, and when the men were dead, all returned to their homes quietly, and seemingly satisfied."

A Rebel Colonel Arrested.—A man was arrested yesterday at Mr. Dick Brown's saloon, who has been recognized by three or four persons as Col. Parker, the rebel who wrote that letter to Gen. Blunt. The circumstances of his capture were these: In the afternoon he came into the saloon and sat down. Dick's back was turned towards him at the time. When he turned round he was startled on recognizing Parker, whom he had formerly known in Wyandotte, and who subsequently became a Captain under Quantrile. Dick, however, thought he would watch the man, and soon found that he in turn had been recognized. By some means a policeman was called and Parker taken in charge. Frank Bride then came up, and also recognized a man who once shot at him in Missouri. He knocked Parker down as soon as he saw him. Mr. Jim Brown, himself unknown to Parker, then asked the prisoner if he had ever known Dick Brown in Wyandotte, and if he had "seen him this afternoon," and was answered in the affirmative.

One or two others also knew the man. He did not deny his name.

The letter to Gen. Blunt, a few days ago, was dropped in the office here, as was also one which Parker wrote to Gen. Curtis.

We are not advised as to what will be done with the prisoner, but if on examination his identity is fully proven, the military authorities will doubtless take him in charge.

Since writing the above, we learn from Marshal Schott that the prisoner says he has been in the guard-house at the fort, but was finally released. He denied having any arms, but upon searching him, a large dirk was found. Officer Malone made the arrest.—*Leavenworth Times, May 22.*

Proceedings Against the Property of the Rebel Maj.-Gen. S. G. French.—United States District-Attorney Keasbey has lately commenced proceedings in the United States District Court for the condemnation and confiscation of the property of the rebel Maj.-Gen. Samuel G. French, who is now in Lee's army on the Rappahannock. By the direction of the District-Attorney, the Marshal, on the 14th instant, seized a house and tract of land in Woodbury, Gloucester County, and eight lots of land in Camden County, belonging to Samuel G. French. He also seized two boxes, containing two swords, which were deposited by French in the Gloucester County Bank for safe keeping. One of these swords was, we believe, presented to French by the Legislature of New-Jersey for gallantry in the Mexican war. French is a native of Gloucester County, and was educated at West Point. He graduated with honor, and served with distinction in the Mexican war. He married in the South, and has resided for some years in Texas.—*Newark Mercury, May 30.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sidon	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	June 13	New York	Southampton
Edinburgh	June 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	May 20	Southampton	New-York.
St. Patrick	May 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Melbourne	May 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	May 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Andrew	May 28	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	June 2	Liverpool	New-York
Mersey	June 2	Liverpool	New-York
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	June 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
City of Cork	June 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Columbia	June 9	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	June 10	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	June 13	New-York	New-Orleans
Corsica	June 20	New-York	Havana.

For California.

America	June 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4 30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M. 1 15 P. M., and 6 30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1 30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT 25 CENTS A PAIR,
CHILDREN'S WHITE-THREAD HOSE,
OPEN-WORKED AND PLAIN.
MEN'S COTTON ½ HOSE.
CHILDREN'S PINK COTTON HOSE.
FINE LISLE-THREAD GLOVES.

The above goods are all regular made, and at less than half price, at

AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

PARASOLS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
461 to 467 BROADWAY,
255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Our entire Stock at Retail.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Also at Stores,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

DRESS GOODS—PRICES REDUCED.

A full assortment of Spring and Summer Dress-Goods, including a great variety of novelties just received, at retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
AND DOMESTIC GOODS OF EVERY KIND,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

PLAIN AND CHECKED SILKS,
New and desirable styles, at Retail,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Also, at Stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S FOR THIS WEEK.

PLAIN LYONS' TAFFETAS, at $1 38, worth $2 50.
MOIRE ANTIQUE, at $1 75, cost $3 50.

ALL SILK GRENADINE ROBES, WITH PUFFS AND TRIMMINGS, at $5 75, cost $15.
Do. extra rich, $12; cost $35.

BAREGE ROBES, 22 yards per dress, at $3; cost $9.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES AND MOURNING GOODS, greatly reduced.

PRINTED FRENCH LAWNS, at 25 cents.
PRINTED FRENCH CALICOES, exceedingly low prices.

$10,000 worth of LACES marked down to sell out immediately.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 BROADWAY,
Corner of Waverly-place, near New-York Hotel.

MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY,
Respectfully calls the attention of families, requiring mourning goods, to his large and desirable stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, consisting of BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, ALPACAS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, HERNANIES, FLORENTINES, &c., &c; also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

N. B.—We are continually receiving fresh novelties from Europe, and GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. Call and examine. Observe
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 557 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED IN PRICE.—Black and white at 75c.; plain colors reduced to 90c., worked backs reduced to $1 10; 500 undressed kid, black and colored embroidered backs, 90c.; children's kid gloves, all sizes, 50c. Also, a large assortment of ladies' and misses' silk and thread gloves, lace mits, &c. Ladies' calf and buckskin riding gloves, all sizes. N. B.—All the hosiery and undergarments reduced in price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has the largest and cheapest stock in the City, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling under the regular prices. Skirts of the best quality and newest shapes, from 65 cents. Skirts made to order of every style. Also, misses' waists, skirts, pads, steels, lacing, &c. N. B.—Edgings, laces and trimmings for ladies' undergarments. Also, a large assortment of new style dress trimmings, velvets, braids, buttons, bugle trimming, &c. No. 880 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 13 BOND-ST., SEVEN DOORS from Broadway, furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only. House occupied by young man and wife, no children. Handsomely furnished rooms and suites will be rented to those desiring fine apartments, and are willing to pay for the same.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner University-place; $1 50 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A gentleman, on the 2d floor, with partial board if required. Reference given and required. No. 8 East 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN THE VIcinity of Orange or of Elizabeth City, within an hour of New-York, for a gentleman, wife, three small children and servant. Must have two large airy rooms that connect. The house must be well shaded, in a pleasant location, and where there are no other boarders. The fare must be first-rate and plenty. For such accommodations and fare a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 4,131 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM FOUR TO SIX adults can be accommodated with board for the season, at Fairfield, Conn., in a strictly private family, where there are no children. The location is perfectly healthy, very pleasant and shady, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Sea bathing convenient. Unexceptionable City references given. Address, or call on J. C., No. 14 John-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—NEAR LITTLE NECK BAY, NORTH Shore, L. I., a neat farm of 45 acres, thoroughly tilled, fenced, fine crops, plenty of fruit, first-class out-houses, splendid yachting, fishing, clams, oysters, good roads, only 15 minutes' from Flushing Village and an hour from New-York, and directly on line of proposed New-York and Flushing Railroad extension; terms accommodating. Apply to JOHN BRAINARD, No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED WITHIN 60 miles of New-York for two gentlemen and their wives and nurse, in a plain, quiet family where there are but few, if any boarders, and where the parties can have shady mountain air. Such a location in Dutchess or Westchester County would be preferred. Address, stating terms and full particulars, Box No. 2,955 New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER of first-class families will be taken for ten weeks, at one of the most spacious and well-furnished houses on the Erie Railroad; pure air; nice drives, and delightful scenery. For particulars and terms, apply to BAKER & GODWIN, over the Tribune Office, and G. S. WOODMAN, No. 596 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMily of from five to seven, at about an hour's distance from the City. The place must be well shaded, with agreeable views. Address, stating terms, Box No. 1,476 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 20 minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot. Location retired and healthy. Inquire of H. FOWLER, No. 40 Walker-st., New-York.

BOARD WATTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR a family. A location on the Hudson River, of easy access to the City, preferred or would hire a furnished cottage. Address Box No. 2,044 Post-office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

STEAM HEATER FOR SALE.—ONE OF Gold's low pressure steam heaters, with boiler, radiators and pipes, as it is in use at the Bowery Savings' Bank. Apply at No. 242 Water-st., to CHARLES J. SHEPARD.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, IN THE VALLEY OF GEORGE'S CREEK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree in the Circuit Court, for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in which Peter Staup and Daniel Staup, administrators of George Staup, deceased, are complainants, and Jerry Cowles, J. B. Varnum, H. H. Aspinwall, and The Midland Coal and Iron Company and others are defendants, the undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE in the City of CUMBERLAND, Md., on THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE, 1863, the tract of land called "THE RESURVEY ON ELK LICK," containing 297 acres of land, underlaid with the great vein, FOURTEEN FEET THICK, OF GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, very accessible. The mines are open and ready for a large trade in coal, connected by rail with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Farm and miners' houses, dump-house, stove-house, &c., suitable for a large trade, all in good condition and ready for transporting coal without further outlay. This is one of the most valuable tracts of coal land in the Georges' Creek region, and it is but seldom such a valuable property is offered in the market. The title is unquestionable. Terms, one-third in cash; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Information given by the Trustees in Cumberland, Md.

THOMAS I. McKAIG,
WILLIAM W. McKAIG, } Trustees.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT
COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the elegant property situated at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, directly on Long Island Sound, being the residence of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence, situated on the road from the village of Westchester to Fort Schuyler, and within a short distance of the Fort.

The property consisting in all of 131 acres, will be sold in plots of from 5 to 32 acres.

The elegant mansion, together with the outbuildings, will be sold with 32½ acres of land, making a desirable residence.

There are several very fine building sites, offering a rare inducement for investment or residence.

The whole embracing the most beautiful country-seats in the county of Weschester. Maps of the property may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

The handsome and commodious Gothic stone mansion house, with about 94½ acres of ground, beautifully located, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River. It is known as the Moorings, being the late residence of John G. Boker, and formerly the residence of the late Commodore Perry, and adjoins the country seat of W. H. Aspinwall, Esq. The house is built in modern style, two stories and tower, with spacious cellars; it contains sixteen rooms, has water on first and second floors, bath-rooms, dumb waiter, &c; water-closets and pipes for gas, and other modern conveniences; suitable stables, sheds, ice-house, new Gothic lodge. The roads are macadamized and in good order. The grounds are beautifully located and handsomely laid out, with fine lawns. The garden is large and well stocked with fruit and vegetables, fine old forest trees. There is a water front of 2,349 feet, with dock. The property will be sold in one parcel or divided as follows:

The mansion, barns and outhouses, with the "dock" and about 53 acres.

Second, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres, adjoining and fronting the river.

Third, the medow land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 acres, including the handsome lodge and barns. The right of way to be open in common.

For further particulars, apply to JAMES W. ROBINSON, at Sing Sing; MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys, No 35 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. Title perfect and free from incumbrance.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago—

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
(86) lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WALL, PINE, 14TH AND 22D STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Referee—

WALL-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, now known as No. 13 Wall-st., being 14 feet 7 1-6 inches front and about 75 feet deep.

PINE-ST.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William sts., being 8 inches front and rear, by 98 feet and 93.6 deep.

14TH-ST.—The four three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 294, 296, 298 and 300 West 14th-st., near 10th-ave. Lots each 25 by 103.1½.

ALSO, two lots on the south side of West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 10th-av., known as Nos. 310 and 312, each 25 by 103.1½.

22D-ST.—Two lots, with the two-story brick stables thereon, Nos. 94 and 96 East 22d-st, between Lexington and 3d avenues. Lots each 20 by 98.9.

Sales peremptory.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
CHOICE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a choice collection of ancient Paintings, the property of a French gentleman, about to return to Europe. This collection has been made at great expense by its possessor, and contains veritable examples by the artists named, the entire number of paintings being all the property of one owner:

Vanderwerf,
Netscher,
Cuyp,
Boucher,
Paolo Veronese,
Ludovico Carraci,
Wouvermans,
Berghem,
Watteau,
Mieris,
Reynolds,
Breughel,
Greuze,
Lingelbach,
Murillo,
Rubens,
Kaufman,
And others.

Also, some exquisite enamels and carvings in ivory. On exhibition one week before sale, day and evening, and catalogues ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE POSTPONED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. give notice that the Executors' sale of the valuable property in the town of Yonkers, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, is postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York. This property is situated upon an elevated, healthy and beautiful ridge of land, overlooking the valley of the Harlem River, one and a half miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at Williams Bridge, in a choice section of the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, only forty-five minutes from the City, and being divided into plots of five to twenty two acres each, with good building sites, is well worthy the attention of persons desiring to purchase an attractive country seat. Purchasers generally are cordially invited to visit it. Conveyance can be had at any hour at the depot of the Harlem Railroad at Williams Bridge. A person constantly on the premises to show them. Maps and all particulars to be obtained of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863. }

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Scrip Dividend of
FORTY PER CENT.
was declared to the policy holders on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the business for the year ending May 1, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on the 10th day of August next. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum was ordered to be paid in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits for the years 1861 and 1862. A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the capital stock was also declared payable to the stockholders on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, ordered a Dividend of Five Per Cent., to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 54 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of July, 1863. The Bonds must be presented to the Treasurer the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees I. & M. Canal.
JUNE 3, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863. }
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 20th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st day of June, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th.
By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY having declared a dividend of Seven Per Cent. on its capital stock, will pay the same to the stockholders, at their office, No. 8 Produce Exchange, from 1 to 2 o'clock, daily, until the 10th inst.
WM. D. MANGAM, Treasurer.

COAL, &C

COAL.
E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.
Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be cooled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier.
W. J. B. SMITH.
Agent at Jersey City.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 30, 1863. }
I SHALL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SUBscriptions on account of the United States Six per Cent. Bonds, commonly called Five-Twenties, until the 30th day of June next, inclusive, after which day the right to convert United States legal tender notes into them ceases by act of Congress.

Depositors at this office receive a Government Certificate entitling them to Bonds bearing interest in gold from the date of deposit.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

INSURANCE STOCKS.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Insurance and Bank Stocks, &c., at private sale.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
(Late with Adrian H. Muller.) No. 14 Pine-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, May 27, 1863. }
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

At which meeting an arrangement for the consolidation of the earnings of this Company with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company; the Buffalo and State Line, and the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, will be submitted for their approval—which consolidation is to continue for the term of twenty-five years, and gives this Company 21⅜ per cent of the earnings of the four roads. The transfer books of this Company will close on WEDNESDAY, June 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until THURSDAY MORNING, June 18, at 10 o'clock A. M.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1863.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and vote upon a contract between this Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Companies, and to act upon such other business as may be presented.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of May 30, and reopen on the 11th of June.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1863. }
AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

HUGH LAING,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO GRISWOLD, JR.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
SYLV'R L. H. WARD,
ALVE. E. LAING,
ROBT. M. BRUCE,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
A. YZUAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNER,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN R. WILLIS,
THOMAS SMULL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, HUGH LAING, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1863. }
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on Tuesday, the 12th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

WM. S. HERRIMAN,
CHAS. N. TALBOT,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
ROBERT RAY,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,
ABIEL A. LOW,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,
JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
JOHN J. CRANE,
JAMES R. TAYLOR.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, G. TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—New-York, June 2, 1863.
At an annual election, held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 1st inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the term of four years, ending on the first Monday in June, 1867:
JONATHAN THORNE,
SIDNEY MASON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF.
And for Inspectors of the next ensuing election:
RICHARD STOUT,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, May 23, 1863. }
THE STOCK BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 5th day of June next, for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. Parties in whose names shares may stand on the day above named, will be entitled to new stock in the consolidated Company, and to the reserved property of this Company.
A. STONE, Jr., President.
A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and Inspectors for the election next ensuing, will be held at the office of the Company, in Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon. The poll will remain open one hour.
W. H. WARREN, Secretary.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 26, 1863.

BROADWAY BANK, May 22, 1863.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June prox. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE
Is the only real remedy known throughout all Europe for the reproduction and preservation of the human hair. A purely medical preparation, containing no oil nor grease. Sold by all principal druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Price, $1 per bottle. Prof. D. M. MYRES, Laboratory, No. 451 4th-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 3, 1863.
Sealed Proposals will be received by the Navy Department up to the 15th of June, for STEAM MACHINERY of the following description, namely:

Geared engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinder, 100 inches; stroke of piston, 4 feet; multiple of gearing, 2; diameter of driving-wheel to pitch line, 10 feet 3 inches; length over all of driving-wheel, 11 feet 3 inches. To have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes and an exposed condensing surface of 7,034 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 900 square feet of grate surface and 25,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 18 feet diameter, with 4 blades, and a length of 27 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder post and shoe, and to be provided with eight blowing engines and eight steam pumps. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Two back-action engines for the United States frigate *Franklin*, at the Kittery Navy-yard; diameter of cylinders, 68 inches; stroke of pistons, three feet nine inches. To have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 5,000 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers with seamless brass tubes, containing 550 square feet of grate surface and 16,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a super-heating apparatus. To have one brass screw to hoist up, with brass guides and hoisting apparatus, the screw to be 19 feet in diameter, two-bladed, and 5 feet 6 inches long. To be provided with two blowing engines and four steam pumps. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Back-action engines, two cylinders, diameter of cylinders 60 inches, stroke of piston 3 feet. To have one Sewell's surface condenser with seamless brass tubes and an exposed condensing surface of 5,000 square feet. To have vertical water tube boilers with seamless brass tubes, containing 550 square feet of grate surface and 16,000 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 16 feet diameter, with four blades and a length of 33 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder-post and shoe; and to be provided with four blowing engines and four steam pumps. The design of these engines to be similar to that of the above, 68 inches diameter of cylinder and 3 feet 6 inches stroke of piston.

Back-action screw engines for gunboats, with two cylinders, each of 30 inches diameter, and a stroke of piston of 21 inches. Each pair to have one Sewell's surface condenser, with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 1,200 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes, containing 187 square feet of grate surface and 4,700 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have one brass screw of 11 feet diameter, with four blades, and a length of 18 inches. To have a brass and copper rudder, rudder-post, and shoe, and to be provided with one steam pump. The drawings of these engines can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Inclined paddle-wheel engines for double-ended gunboats, with one cylinder of 58 inches diameter of cylinder, and a stroke of piston of 8 feet 9 inches. To have one Sewell's condenser with seamless brass tubes, and an exposed condensing surface of 2,500 square feet. To have vertical water-tube boilers, with seamless brass tubes containing 200 square feet of grate surface, and 5,600 square feet of heating surface. To have a superheating apparatus. To have overhung iron paddle-wheels of 28 feet 8 inches diameter, and 9 feet length of paddle. To have two blowing engines, and one steam pump. The general plan and specification of this engine can be examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The material, workmanship and finish of all the screw engines to be the same as described in the specifications for the screw machinery of the sloops of the Juniata class, copies of which are in possession of all the principal marine steam engine building establishments in the United States.

All the provisions embraced in the contracts for that machinery to apply to the contracts which may be made under this advertisement. The same number of duplicate pieces, and the same quantity of tools, instruments, outfits, etc., proportionally, to be supplied, that is called for in those specifications.

The proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Steam Machinery," to distinguish them from other business letters.

Parties are requested to offer for any one of the above engines, or for as many as they may consider themselves able to execute.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

The proposal will state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery; the number of engines they propose to build; the names of the parties in full, and of their sureties, the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery, erected in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.

The proposals of parties will also be considered who may choose to offer for machinery of equal power on plans and specifications of their own in place of those above described.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863. }

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863. }
OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 27, 1863. }
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, June 8, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth to Third avenue.

Also, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, a cobble-stone pavement in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and in parts of the intersecting streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, for the construction of trap-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Beekman-st., from Park-row to South-st.; in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in 49th-st., from 3d-av. to East River; 54th-st., between 3d and 6th avs.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 30, 1863. }

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 177 STATE-STREET, ALBANY, N.Y., June 1, 1863. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, June 10, for furnishing the Government twenty (20) cavalry horses, to be delivered at Albany or Plattsburgh, N. Y., and to be from five to eight years old, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, broken to the saddle and free from all defects. All horses presented will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any failing to fill these conditions, rejected. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.
GEO. H. WEEKS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE-HORSE FOR SALE—THOROUGHly broke to the saddle; has been in cavalry service eight months; is a good leaper, very fleet, six years old, ¾ bred, stylish and perfectly sound. Address H. B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND CALECHE OR Bret, a rockaway coach and rockaway, for sale at WOOD BROTHERS, Carriage Manufacturers, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, above Niblo's. Also a fine selection of new carriages of every description.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PHAETON, three seats, in good order, at the stable of Messrs. UNDERHILL & FLEET, Lafayette-place, near Astor-place.

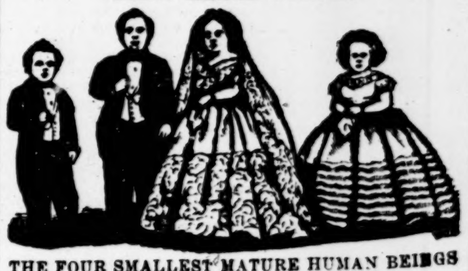
ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
OF
GEN. TOM THUMB,
His beautiful and accomplished
LITTLE WIFE,
late Miss LAVINIA WARREN,
The redoubtable
COMMODORE NUTT,
And the
ELFIN MINNIE WARREN.



THE FOUR SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS ever known on the face of the globe, and withal
THE GREATEST WONDERS
in the world. They will remain on exhibition here
THIS WEEK ONLY,
as their preparations are already perfected for Europe, and they embark at an early day. These
FOUR WONDERFUL LITTLE PEOPLE
ALL TOGETHER WEIGH BUT 100 POUNDS.
Not as much as one ordinary boy of 16 years.
They are not only the greatest curiosities in the world
AS THE SMALLEST QUARTETTE OF HUMANITY,
of perfect form and features, but also
INTERESTING AND TALENTED PERFORMERS.
They sing, dance, give the Grecian Statues, personate various characters, &c., &c., with a talent and perfection unexcelled, if not unequaled.
COM. NUTT, AS A COMIC SINGER,
Has few equals, and never fails to elicit the heartiest applause of his audience. It is confessed that their entertainment is of the highest order.
THEY HOLD THEIR LEVEES
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND EVENING.
EVERY MORNING at 11 o'clock.
EVERY MORNING at 11 o'clock,
the whole four appear in the identical
WEDDING COSTUMES
WEDDING COSTUMES
which they wore at GRACE CHURCH, and in which Gen. Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren were married, Feb 10, 1863.
They also appear in other costumes, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.
THE MORNING EXHIBITION is always the best for
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES,
as it is less crowded and more comfortable.
ALSO, VARIOUS HOURS, AFTERNOON and EVENING, at each Dramatic Performance, besides their
EXHIBITIONS ON THE PLATFORM,
and in the main hall of the Museum.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CARTES DE VISITE, by Brady, of these Four Wonderful Lilliputians, all on one card, for sale in the Museum, at 25 cents each. Also,
OF THE GENERAL AND HIS WIFE,
On one card, and of
COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN,
On one card, at 15 cents. These are
THE ONLY GENUINE PHOTOGRAPHS
Of these four wonderful people. All others offered
ARE SPURIOUS IMPOSITIONS,
—mere engravings—against which the public are warned
Sent by mail at same price.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a Million other Wonders from every quarter of the globe.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7¾.
HARVEST STORM AND NERVOUS MAN:
Two most laughable and amusing pieces at each.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CONVENIENT COTTAGE HOUSE, with four lots of ground, situated on 81st-st., a short distance from Broadway; well shaded with trees and plants, having a fine view of the North River. Inquire at No. 110 Fulton-st., corner of Dutch-st.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of 150 desirable lots at North New York, on the 10th and 11th of June, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 103 Liberty-st. For maps and particulars call on A. H. MULLER, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 21 EAST 16TH-ST., 150 FEET west of Union-square, 25 feet front, 3-story extension; house belonging to J. J. Kingsford; particularly adapted to a large family. Apply between 8 and 9 A. M., or 5 and 6 P. M., to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Eight acres of choice land, cottage house with 12 rooms, heated by furnace; bath-room, pantry and closets, barn, carriage-house, ice-house and shed, a good well of water and three good cisterns; three thousand bearing fruit-trees—apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, 50 bearing grapes; lying on Genesee-st., 1½ miles from the centre or Post-office; sidewalks to the door. Price $12,000. A good house and lot in a desirable part of the City or Brooklyn would be taken in part payment. The proprietor can be seen at Leggett's Hotel, No. 42 Chatham-st., for six days, or at John Lloyd & Son's, No. 15 Nassau-st.
LEWIS BURTIS.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET UNTIL OCTOBER—A fine country seat, situated at Clinton-place, New-Jersey, two miles from Newark, containing 40 or 60 acres, as purchaser may desire, with fine large house, ample outbuildings, plenty of shade and fruit. It is only an hour's distance from New-York, and the situation is elevated, retired and healthy, and combines everything requisite to the making up of a first-class country seat. Apply at Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st. PROSPER P. SHAW.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES of land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer Thomas E. Hulse, from foot of Spring-st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or J. B. DE KLYN, Peekskill.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, WITH 12 or 14 rooms, at the foot of 66th-st., East River, with carriage-house, stable, &c; shade and fruit trees in abundance, and vegetable garden well stocked. Fine residence for any gentleman doing business down town. For further particulars inquire at No 435 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A beatiful cottage residence at Sing Sing, four minutes' walk from depot; charming view of river and surrounding scenery; house has 16 rooms, with gas, bath, range, and every convenience, in perfect order for a family to occupy immediately. Price $5,500. Particulars of the owner, Box No. 903 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—STATEN ISLAND—The country place of J. J. Kingsford, one mile from Factoryville Landing, containing about 12 acres; for its shrubbery, fruit, water conveniences, and every other particular, one of the most desirable places near the City. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD New-Jersey, 14 miles from Jersey City; four new cottage dwellings within three minutes' walk of the depot—nine to twelve rooms each, with lots 68x250. Price from $2,800 to $3,300. Inquire for particulars at the office of the *Merchants' Magazine*, Room No. 24, of
WILLIAM B. DANA, No. 61 William-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for either a Summer or permanent residence, containing 70 acres, located on the Sound at the mouth of the Saugatuck River, Westport, Conn. A commodious house and lodge, with large carriage house and barns, all in perfect order for immediate occupancy. Apply for terms and particulars at No. 3 Cliff-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR TWO months from July 6; beautifully situated, with ample grounds, garden, stable, and abundant fruit, on the Hudson, one hour from New-York. Inquire of S. BROWN, Office Seaman's Friend Society, No. 80 Wall-st.

NEWBURGH COUNTRY PLACES, CONVENIENTLY and pleasantly situated, for sale, or would be rented for a few months; partly or wholly furnished. Also, several beautifully located villa sites. Apply to J. S. THAYER, No. 31 Water-st., Newburgh.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.
On Long Island, about eight miles from Fulton Ferry, at Jamaica; 81 acres, with good improvements, having a front of 919 feet on the Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, and 943 feet on each side of Atlantic-av., about 1½ miles above Woodruff's Hotel. A rare opportunity is now offered to capitalists for investment, being very eligibly located for dividing into city lots. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE AT WHITE LAKE, N.Y.—263 acres, with two dwellings, barn, cow sheds, hay houses, apple and sugar orchards, &c. Price $6,000. Will exchange.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Rent boarded out by the present occupants. References required. Address CLIFTON, Box No. 3,377 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE IN A FINE LOCAtion in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

TO LET—A FINE ENGLISH BASEMENT FRONT room, either for an office or lodging room, with or without board, at No. 263 4th-av., corner 21st-st. Terms moderate.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—This large and elegant hotel, so widely and favorably known, will be opened on the 1st of June in excellent condition. It is reached via Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; distance 65 miles. Rooms may now be engaged on reasonable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on him Wednesday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
BEGINS AT 8.
MONDAY,
Fifteenth and last time this season,
Sheridan's high class Comedy,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
with the standard cast of the establishment.
TUESDAY—Last time this season, Bulwer's great play,
MONEY,
with its unequaled distribution.
WEDNESDAY—Last time, Boucicault's comedy,
LOVE AND MONEY.
Observe—THURSDAY—Will be produced, for the first time at this theatre, the beautiful play of Planche, called the
KNIGHTS
OF THE
ROUND TABLE,
With new appropriate Scenery, Costumes, Appointments.
Great and Novel Cast.
FRIDAY—Last time this season, the
ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY—Second time.
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Will be repeated in rapid succession, "Speed the Plough," "Cure for the Heartache," "Road to Ruin," and "The Fine Old English Gentleman."

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
ONE WEEK.
Grand combination of
DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND,
AND
FATHER REED'S CONCERT,
By the principal artists of his
OLD FOLKS TROUP.
The services of these celebrated artists have been secured at great expense, who will appear in their most choice selections, and with
THE HOLY LAND,
comprising seventy scenes of the most interesting places of
THE BIBLE LAND,
on over 12,000 square feet of canvas, by that greatest of scenic limners, Mons. LOUIS DUFLOCQ, of Paris, cannot fail to please and instruct. Open
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½.
Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

IRVING HALL.
BILLIARD TOURNAMENT
FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.
MONDAY, JUNE 8.
AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
TIEMAN against ESTEPHE,
KAVANAGH against DEERY.
EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
SEEREITER against FOX,
GOLDTHWAIT against ESTEPHE.
At the afternoon exhibitions
LADIES,
accompanied by gentlemen, are admitted without extra charge.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS EACH.
For sale at the principal billiard rooms and at the door.

MISS AUGUSTA L. DARGAN.
HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUCE,
That assisted by
Prof. J. B. BROWN
and
Mrs. E. F. ELLET,
She will appear in a
READING AND RECITATION
OF
SCENES AND POETIC SELECTIONS,
At Dodworth's Hall,
On MONDAY, June 8, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets, 50 cents,
To be had at
Appleton's, Hall & Son's, and at the door.

LECTURES.

AN ADDRESS
ON "THE MEMORIES OF 1861."
THOMAS S. TOWNSEND will repeat (by special request) his address upon *The Memories of 1861*, at the Hall of the New-York Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10, 1863, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents, only a limited number of which can be issued; for sale at Crowen's book-store, No. 813 Broadway; Roe Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Astor House, St. Nicholas and Fifth-av. Hotels. Also at the door on the evening.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A BRIGADE BAND LEADER AND seven musicians. Band quartered at General's headquarters. Leader $100. Three first-class musicians, $50, one at $34 and two at $30, per month. For particulars, apply to DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place, New-York.

HOLDER'S PATENT RADIATING SOUNDING BOARD PIANOS.—Four first premium medals awarded. Wareroom No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

PIANOS.—WANTED, FOUR SECOND-HAND pianos, at $50, $75, $100, $125. Address MUSICAL, Box No. 3,567 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT SHELBURNE FALLS, MASS.—Boys fitted for business or for College. An old school of long standing. Boys taken at any time. Send for circular to the Principal, Rev. E. J. AVERY, A. M., or see the Agent at No. 5 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, until 9 o'clock, A. M., and between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M.

SPECIAL PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Instruction by a Yale Graduate, Latin and Greek Grammar and composition, an extra hour daily in each. A class of 16 now preparing to enter Yale in 1864. Students thoroughly fitted for any college. For catalogue, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS-WRITING GUARANTEED.—DOLBEAR'S new system of "Hard-Training," at No. 609 Broadway, will positively remove cramping, stiffness or trembling from the worst hand, and give any lady or gentleman an easy, rapid business style. Immediate applicants can secure private rooms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

MEETINGS.

THE PEOPLE'S UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE for the City and County of New-York will hold a regular meeting on MONDAY EVENING, June 8, at 8 o'clock, at their headquarters corner of 13th-st. and 6th-av. Business of importance is to be transacted.
IRA O. MILLER, President.
J. J. REYNOLDS,
WASHINGTON MULLIN, } Secretaries.

TO VETERINARY SURGEONS.—THERE will be a meeting of veterinary surgeons at the Astor House on the 9th of June, at 2 o'clock P. M. All interested in the advancement of veterinary science are invited to attend.
A. QUINTARD, V. S.
A. LARGE, V. S.
WM. T. McCOUN, V. S.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK AND WAITRESS.—WANTED, A cook, washer and ironer, also a waitress, to assist in washing. Apply at No. 5 Strong-place, corner of Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

50 BOYS WANTED.—STEADY EMPLOYMENT and good wages given. Inquire at the New-York Kindling Wood Factory, No. 130 Horatio-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS, WITH specimen of handwriting and reference, W. P., Box No. 157 Post-office.

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 2, 1863.

Delegates to the great Canal Convention began to arrive quite freely on Saturday. Yesterday a large number came in, and this morning brought still further additions. The number in attendance is not as large as was anticipated, and I should judge that the great body is composed of special delegations—many of whom have special axes to grind of their own. The impression got abroad pretty extensively that it was to be a delegated, or *invited* Convention, and I presume the volunteer attendance is less on that account than it would otherwise have been. But still the number is formidable, and will be found sufficiently large for all practicable purposes. At all events, there will be as much talent in the Convention, probably, as in any other body that has assembled for similar purposes. It will number among its members many distinguished names, which will give strength to its deliberations and weight to its conclusions.

The Convention assembled this morning, in the huge tent which has been pitched in a beautiful location on the lake shore. The tent will seat six thousand. Judging from this, there was something like four thousand in attendance.

Hon. CHAUNCY R. FILLEY, Mayor of St. Louis, was appointed temporary Chairman by acclamation, and on taking the Chair, returned his acknowledgments. He had been sent here to represent his city and his State, and he could not better express the sentiments and feelings of those he represented than by reading the resolutions adopted by the Common Council of St. Louis. These resolutions strongly approve, and pledge an enthusiastic support to the great project before the Convention.

Secretaries *pro tem.* were appointed, and an opening prayer offered by Bishop SIMPSON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. DANIEL BRAINARD, having been appointed for that purpose by the General Committee, welcomed those in attendance upon the Convention, in an appropriate speech.

He said he appeared before the Convention in behalf of the Board of Trade, the Mercantile Association and the people of Chicago, to welcome delegates to the city and the Convention. Our city has no hallowed and revered associations to call up reminiscences of great men and great events; but it is at least an example of what well-directed industry can do. It fills our hearts with gratitude to see you here. This occasion is one of no ordinary character. You have not come here at the call of a city threatened with hostile armaments, nor at the call of a people suffering with hunger; but it is the call of a people oppressed with the fullness of their own resources, and distressed for the want of means and facilities to send them forth to the world. A strong effort was made in the last Congress to effect a remedy, but we were doomed to disappointment; and therefore we have turned to you, the people, the power, for redress. Need I recount any history of this region of the West—Chicago? Illinois and her sister States are of yesterday. Their fruitful soil and boundless extent are familiar to your minds. Neither need I speak of the history of the sons of the West. Their names are enrolled on the roll of honor of every battle-field, and every Southern breeze comes laden with the story of their valor, and the nation reposes in them with a trust will never be disappointed. The prosperity of the Great West dates from the opening of the Erie Canal, 38 years ago. Our greatness, our prosperity, our commercial advantages point reverently to the one honored name of DEWITT CLINTON. In our dilemma we appeal to you to aid us in opening a channel which shall enable us to carry off our surplus supplies. In regard to one portion of the great channel—the Illinois and Mississippi Canal—we shall offer you careful surveys, to which we invite the scrutiny of engineers.

Hon. CHARLES B. SEDGWICK, of New-York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of two from each State, and one from each Territory represented, and also one from the District of Columbia, be appointed by the respective delegations to report to this body the permanent officers of the Convention.

The resolution was adopted, and, on motion of Hon. O. W. KELLOGG, of New-York, the Convention took a recess of half an hour to enable the delegations to carry out the spirit of the resolution.

Before reassembling the following gentlemen were appointed the Committee on Permanent Organization, under Mr. SEDWICK'S resolution:

Michigan—E. G. Merrick, J. R. Crippen.
Missouri—W. Crow, T. D. Drake.
New-York—John A. King, G. S. Hazard.
Kansas—A. H. Sawyer, L. Houston.
Indiana—G. W. Julian, W. W. Higgins.
Illinois—J. N. Arnold, O. C. Skinner.
Ohio—R. P. Spaulding, F. Bissell.
Wisconsin—H. S. Palmer, M. M. Davis.
Iowa—W. Gilchrist, D. W. Kilbourn.
Vermont—D. B. Platt, S. Tollitt.
New-Hampshire—T. W. Edwards.
New-Jersey—J. B. Sayer, J. C. Jackson.
Rhode Island—C. Tiffany, R. J. Arnold.
Massachusetts—D. L. Harris, J. C. Converse.
Maine—Israel Washburn, T. C. Hersey.
Connecticut—John Elton, T. Porter.
District Columbia—W. H. Lamon.
Minnesota—J. Z. Troost, R. A. Mott.

The Convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock, when the Committee on Officers is to report. There are several gentlemen whose *friends* are pressing them for the post of President.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 2.

There was a larger attendance this afternoon than in the morning. Probably five thousand were present, the ladies being well represented.

An attempt was made to confine the composition of the Convention to the special delegations, but it was not successful.

Mr. KING, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, presented the following list of officers to the Convention:

For President—Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.
Vice-President at Large—Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. Jewett, Maine.
T. M. Edwards, N. H.
Lewis Follet, Vermont.
Lorenzo Sabine, Mass.
R. J. Arnold, Rhode Island.
Calvin Day, Connecticut.
Erastus Corning, New-York.
Marcus L. Ward, N. J.
M. D. Scott, Ohio.
G. W. Julian, Indiana.
J. W. Singleton, Illinois.
A. E. Bissell, Michigan.
Levi Blossom, Wisconsin.
J. M. Taylor, Minnesota.
Ebenezer Cook, Iowa.
Geo. Patridge, Missouri.
Marcus J. Parrott, Kansas.
Dr. Peter Barker, D. C.

SECRETARIES.

For Secretary at Large—Col. J. W. FOSTER, of Illinois.

J. H. Perley, Maine.
W. E. Chandler, N. H.
L. B. Platt, Vermont.
D. L. Harris, Massachusetts.
Comfort Tiffany, R. Island.
T. S. Gould, Connecticut.
S. M. Chamberlain, N. Y.
P. M. Price, New-Jersey.
John E. Cary, Ohio.
E. E. Drapier, Indiana.
Chas. H. Lamphier, Illinois.
Benj. Foilett, Michigan.
Marshall M. Strong, Wis.
R. A. Mott, Minnesota.
J. W. Van Orman, Iowa.
Wm. S. Mosely, Missouri.
D. W. Wilder, Kansas.
F. A. Stringer, Dist. of Col.

It will be noted that this is decidedly a strong organization.

Hon. H. T. BLOW, of St. Louis, and Gen. STRONG, were appointed to conduct the President to the chair. The duty having been accomplished, Mr. HAMLIN addressed the convention, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I tender to you my cordial thanks for this expression of your confidence and respect, in selecting me to preside over your deliberations. Relying on your courtesy and your coöperation, I assume the responsibilities which you have devolved upon me. You have met, gentlemen, at a period of time remarkable in the history of our country. Obedient to the call of prominent citizens in different sections of the country, you have come together in this marvel of a city, that sits like a queen on the borders of this mighty lake, to deliberate on questions that are important only in the existence of the Government, under which you live. And there is one fact that challenges a remark. At a time when war, with its red wave, is deluging our land, and when brave, noble hearts and strong arms have gone forth, to defend the integrity of the common country, and to perpetuate the national existence, this vast concourse of people has assembled, representing all the varied interests of the broad land. That fact speaks a language more significant than any that I can utter. It announces that we are here to prepare for the necessities of the future. But a few years since, the people of this mighty central portion of the country were numbered almost in u[illegible]d its commercial statistics found no place in commercial records. And what do we find to-day? Why, gentlemen, you count your commerce by the half thousand of millions, and your population by tens of thousands. The sagacity of that statesman of whom the Empire State may well be proud, and in whom every American citizen has also his pride, did effect the opening up of the then little commerce of the lakes—small, as compared with its present—and you have come to-day to imitate his example, and to imitate, I trust, those works that are commensurate with the demands of to-day. [Applause.] Let me tell you, gentlemen of the centre, that you have no deeper interest in the matter, and have no greater stimulant to action, than we from the far East have. We have met at a time when we have learned, in a variety of ways, what are military necessities. You, as wise men, have come here to-day to prepare for the military necessities of the future, if any such shall arise. A population on these inland seas, and along your mighty rivers, live with no guns to protect their homes and their property. Is there not a necessity—nay, have you not a right to send up that demand to the General Government that must be answered? You know and I know, that by our treaty stipulations we are not allowed to maintain any armament on our Western waters. You know and I know, that there are channels of communication Northward, by which naval and military armaments may be sent into the Northern lakes by Great Britain, while we have no countervailing facilities. And it seems to me that he who looks as a statesman, or he who loves his country, can hardly fail to come up to the necessities of the occasion, and to say that he will have those facilities which military necessities in the future may require. More than that, when added to a military necessity, which leaves no doubt as to the wisdom of what you propose, the measure opens new channels to your commerce, and facilitates the transportation of your vast commerce to market; then the subject which has brought you together is worthy of your wisest consideration. But when you add the two together—military necessity and commercial facilities—who is there in all this broad land who will say, with the lights that we have before us in what has already been done, that our Government will not, at the appropriate time, and to the extent of its means, give a helping hand to open up the vast resources of this great country?

Gentlemen, I invite your attention to the deliberation of the questions that shall come before you. I trust, as I know, that you will bring coolness, care and candor to those deliberations—that you will rise above all local interests, and come up to the importance of the occasion. Do that, and this shall be the starting point, and this the starting hour, in a long and great and glorious career of the mighty West. It will give us increased military strength. It will add new facilities to commerce, and it will bind us still closer together in harmony, in peace, in Union and Liberty forever.

A good deal of rambling and inconsequent discussion took place upon unimportant matters.

Mr. KING, of New-York, reported the following rules from the Committee on Organization:

1. The States, Territories and the District of Columbia shall be called over, and the delegations, through one of their number, shall report a written list of the delegates in attendance, with their respective residences, as far as practicable.

2. Each delegation will appoint one of their number to respond to the Chair on casting the vote of its State, Territory or District.

3. A vote by States may be called for by any three delegates, and, in such case, each State shall give the same number of votes it is entitled to in the Electoral Colleges in the election of a President, and each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to one vote.

4. A committee of one from each State shall be appointed by the respective delegations, to prepare and report such resolutions as they may recommend for adoption by this Convention, and all propositions and resolutions presented to this Convention shall, before being acted upon, be referred to said Committee.

5. The Convention shall be governed in its proceedings by the rules of the House of Representatives of Congress, so far as the same may be applicable.

There was some discussion in relation to the manner in which the voting upon questions should be done—whether by the entire delegation of a State, or individually. Several motions were made, but finally the report of Mr. KING was adopted.

Then followed another debate upon the appointment of a Committee on resolutions, when the subject was postponed until morning, in order to allow the several delegation to select their representation on the Committee.

On the call of Mr. TAYLOR, of Minnesota, the original call for the Convention was read.

Several resolutions of no public importance were offered and variously disposed of.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the subject of a Ship-canal around the Falls of Niagara is one which preëminently demands the attention of this Convention.

Mr. S. moved that this resolution, after being read, be lain upon the table until after the Committee on Resolutions be appointed.

The Chair, after reading the rule reported on the subject, stated that in his opinion the only question that could be taken under that rule, was to receive resolutions, lay them on the table, and when the Committee should have been announced, refer them without debate to it.

Mr. SPAULDING would not, at this stage of the proceedings, take any exception to the ruling of the Chair; but he wished to say that he should not hereafter be precluded from taking exception, if the same construction were to be put upon the rule; for, in the committee that formed it, it was distinctly admitted that debate might be had upon resolutions, although no action should be taken on them until they were submitted to the Committee.

The resolution was laid on the table to be referred to the Committee.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Minnesota, offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table, to be referred to the Committee on Business:

Resolved, That the construction of a Northern, a Central, and a Southern Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, is properly a subject of a National cognizance: but the enlargement of canals within the limits of States, between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean, is properly a subject of State cognizance alone.

This resolution created a little feeling, and was received with hisses and cheers. It is the first thing introduced looking toward opposition to the objects of the Convention.

The Toledo delegation have a project which they propose to offer—that of enlarging the old defunct Wabash Canal from Toledo to Lafayette, and the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, so as to open a ship canal route in that direction. It is merely a project to defeat the Illinois and Michigan Canal enlargement.

The Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, to hear "remarks from distinguished gentlemen" upon general subjects.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, of your city, was first introduced, and made a patriotic and practical speech.

He was followed by Hon. J. A. DRAKE, of St. Louis, whose remarks roused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. He spoke, too, ably upon the projects which the Convention met to consider.

The business of the day has been preliminary and *elocutionary*, there being a large number, as in all such bodies, who have an especial desire to *air* themselves.

Second Day's Proceedings.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 3.

The first part of the session this morning was consumed in important business.

Mr. RUGGLES, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported back the resolution of Mr. PICKETT, of the District of Columbia, restricting the action of the Convention to the objects mentioned in the call, with a recommendation that it be adopted.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, wished to know if this resolution exceeded the consideration of the Niagara Ship-Canal project. If so, he should oppose its adoption.

Mr. RUGGLES replied that it did not, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Minnesota, called up his resolution, offered yesterday, in favor of a Northern, Central and Pacific Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to table the resolution. Upon this motion and his resolution, Mr. TAYLOR made a long and able speech in favor of the Pacific Railroad—a much better one than we heard at the Railroad Convention last Fall, and much more appropriate to that occasion than the present one. Mr. WASHBURNE replied at some length, when his motion to lay upon the table prevailed.

A delegation from Kentucky was announced, which was received with considerable applause. Hon. HENRY A. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, was also announced, as having just arrived.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution, appealing to Congress to take action in favor of the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls.

The ball being thus opened, a discussion ensued, and quite a number of speeches were made, pro and con. Hon. RUFUS SPAULDING, of Ohio, spoke earnestly in favor of the measure, and asked the Convention to unite the two measures and to act harmoniously upon them.

It also opened the flood-gates for amendments to rush in. Mr. KELLOGG, of Iowa, submitted a resolution calling the attention of Congress to the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids. He and two or three of his colleagues made speeches thereon.

Judge HUBBELL, of Milwaukee, who, with the rest of the delegation, was sent here to oppose the objects of the Convention, moved to tack on the Fox River improvement—the enterprise in which Gov. SEYMOUR and Mr. CORNING, and others, of New-York, are so largely interested. Judge HUBBELL proceeded to make a speech against a ship canal between the lakes and the Mississippi, as not serviceable for military purposes, &c.

Mr. BLOSSOM, also from Milwaukee, proposed the St. Clair Flats as another amendment.

Upon these several speeches were made. Among the speakers was the somewhat celebrated Col. JENNESON, of Kansas. As he rose, and on his name being announced, he was greeted with general and enthusiastic cheers. He spoke principally in regard to Judge HUBBELL—both of whom brought the war and the rebellion into the discussion. On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, the original resolution, and all the amendments, were recommitted.

Some Congressional proceedings here took place, that is, foolish, trivial motions and speeches.

Hon. J. N. ARNOLD, of Chicago, presented several resolutions in favor of a ship canal in this State, and setting forth its advantages, both in a military and commercial point of view. These were also referred to the Committee on Resolutions, when the Convention adjourned, having accomplished but very little.

It is probable that the Convention will adjourn finally, at the close of the afternoon session.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 3.

As was expected, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, at the close of the afternoon session. So far as regards the great objects for which it was called, I regard it as a substantial failure. Instead of forwarding the making of a ship canal between the Lakes and the Mississippi, and the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals to gunboat capacity by the General Government, I predict that it has given a *quietus* to the whole project, and that it does not stand a ghost of a chance for success with the next Congress.

The Convention hatched out quite a brood of "improvements," which it recommended to Congress. Let me enumerate:

The enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
The enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals.
The Ship Canal around Niagara Falls.
The Des Moines Rapids.
The Fox and Wisconsin River improvement.
The St. Clair Flats.
The Toledo and Wabash Canal.

The proceedings of the Convention this afternoon, with a few exceptions, possess little public importance.

A very full and timely report from the Auditor of the Canal Board of New-York was presented to the Convention. This paper will be of use in creating a better feeling in the West toward your authorities, as it shows the immense sums paid by the Empire State in the construction and enlargement of her canals.

Mr. RUGGLES, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions:

The representatives of the loyal States, assembled in National Convention at Chicago, desirous of connecting a closer union, of perpetuating our nationality forever, of providing for the common defense and promoting the general welfare of our whole country, adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard the enlargement of Canals between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic, with Canals duly connecting the Lakes, as of great Military and Commercial importance; we believe such enlargement with dimensions sufficient to pass gunboats from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and from the Atlantic to and from the great lakes, will furnish the cheapest and most expeditious means of protecting the northern frontier, and at the same time will promote the rapid development and permanent union of our whole country.

Resolved, That these works are demanded alike by military prudence, political wisdom, and the necessities of commerce; such works will be not only national, but continental, and their early accomplishment is required by every principle of sound political economy.

Resolved, That such national highway between the Mississippi and the Lakes, as far as practicable, should be FREE, without tolls or restrictions, and we should deprecate the placing this great national Thoroughfare in the hands of any private corporation or State. The work should be accomplished by national credit, and as soon as the cost is reimbursed to the National Treasury, should be as free as the Lakes to the commerce of the world.

After considerable discussion they were so amended as to include all the "highways" between the lakes and the Mississippi, and in this form adopted, thus in effect indorsing all the different projects before the Convention.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Committee of one from each State to prepare a memorial to the President and Congress, setting forth the views of the Convention—to open correspondence, and call future Conventions, should it be deemed desirable.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, from the Committee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the report of the survey of the Illinois and Des Moines rivers, executed under the authority of Messrs. GOODING & PRESTON, be referred to a special committee of five to be appointed by the chair, and to be composed of engineers eminent in their profession, who are requested to report as to the practicability of the work, and the correctness of the estimates.

This called out a long, rambling debate, and a multiplicity of amendments, and called out so much local and sectional feeling that it was finally withdrawn.

Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, of New York, offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention is of opinion that the increased stimulus to be given to agriculture and commerce, by deepening the transportation of Western products by the proposed enlarged canals, will so far increase the foreign commerce of the country, that the import duties on the return cargoes will very far exceed the interest on the cost of the proposed works, and provide a fund for its rapid reimbursement.

Upon this he based one of his characteristic speeches—full and running over with valuable statistics, and accompanied with as much humor as could be well introduced into so dry a subject. At the conclusion of his remarks the resolution was unanimously adopted.

In the above, you have the sum and substance of the doings of this great Convention. I suppose I may say that Chicago is disappointed in the results arrived at, as not coming up to public expectations. There was much good talking done—many patriotic sentiments uttered; and also much done and said that is not worth stating.

After passing a resolution of thanks to Chicago for its hospitality, and for the ample arrangements made for the accommodation of the Convention,

Mr. DRAKE, of Missouri, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the President for the able, courteous and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman, in responding to the resolution, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: For this kind expression which you have seen fit to tender me, I beg you will accept my undissembled and cordial thanks. In after times, whatever my lot in life, it will be to me a pleasant reminiscence, that I had the honor of meeting so large and so intelligent a Convention, representing the substantial business and commercial interests of the country, as has here assembled. I shall carry it with me as a proud recollection in after life. I beg you to believe that in whatever position I may be placed, however humble may be my acts, they will always be devoted to developing the resources of our mighty country and advancing it in its material interests. You may leave New-England out in the cold if you please, but she has a warm and generous heart which will beat response to the vast and majestic West. Nay, you may sever, if you will, all her water communications, and still she will cling to the Union. Indeed, when I am here in your midst, I am absolutely puzzled to know how New-England is to be separated from the West. The only complaint I have to make against so many of your good citizens here is, that they have deserted New-England to come to you. You are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. All that interests you interests us, and all your interests are our interests.

Gentlemen, allow me to hope that you will have a pleasant return to your homes and families, and be as much favored in your return as you were in your assembling.

The Convention resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

The first speaker was Gov. WASHBURNE, of Maine. His speech was brief and to the point, and was well received.

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, followed. His appearance was greeted with enthusiastic applause, as he was introduced by the President. He spoke in eloquent and patriotic strains, and was repeatedly interrupted with cheers.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, also of New-York, offered the following resolutions, which were enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That the union and strength of this great American Constitutional Government are guaranteed by the homogeneity of our people, their love of liberty, their early revolutionary history, and we conscientiously believe the immutable law of God, as expressed in Nature, makes the territory assigned to the American people on this continent but one nation.

Resolved, That the territorial limits of the United States, as they existed when this infamous rebellion began, and the Constitution which guarantees their existence, should forever remain one—entire, united and indivisible.

Resolved, That, as the blood of our slaughtered citizen soldiers, fallen in defence of constitutional liberty, cries to Heaven for redress, we declare that to suppress this rebellion and save the National life, the Government should call into exercise every agency employed by the rebels themselves to make the war effective, conclusive, and of short duration.

Resolved, That since integrity by public servants in the discharge of official duty is the only guarantee for good government, we call upon Congress to give the authority, and the Government to exercise it, of hanging upon a gibbet, higher than Haman hung, every official, in any department of our public service, who attempts at this juncture of our public affairs, to fatten upon the misfortunes of the Republic, either by defrauding the public treasury, employing his public position to advance private pecuniary objects, or who shall be found guilty of imposing upon our brave soldiers any base article, either in the food or raiment provided for them by the Government.

Resolved, That our commercial marine, now largely in advance of any other nation, should be so organized as to aid in its own defense, and that it be the duty of Congress to provide for this by incorporating a portion of the same into a "Militia of the Seas," and thus inaugurate a new element of national strength and defense, commensurate with our growing importance as a great leading maritime power.

Resolved, That steadily pursuing the wise policy of our fathers, we never mean to interfere in the internal conflicts of foreign States. But here, beneath the outstretched sky, in the presence of Almighty God, and of one another, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, never to abandon this struggle while there remains a traitor in the land, and that armed intervention, by any foreign power, in our present affliction, shall prove the signal for the spirit of liberty to commence its triumphant march through Europe.

The chair announced the following Executive Committee:

Hon. J. N. Arnold, Illinois.
Hon. S. L. Casey, Kentucky.
Hon. H. L. Dawes, Mass.
Hon. T. M. Edwards, N. H.
D. C. Hersey, Maine.
Hon. J. L. Morrill, Vt.
D. Stewart, Michigan.
C. E. Day, Connecticut.
R. J. Arnold, Rhode Island.
T. J. Homer, Missouri.
J. S. Chamberlain, Ohio.
John T. Hill, Iowa.
E. Nye, New-Jersey.
J. T. Lewis, Wisconsin.
A. H. Low, New-York.
D. R. Anthony, Kansas.
R. Blakely, Minnesota.

It appears that Pennsylvania was not represented. The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

LETTER FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 27.

MY DEAR SIR: Until two days ago I had confidently hoped to be with you at the Canal Convention, to be held at Chicago on the 2d of June. But I am disappointed. And it is a real disappointment to me, for I am not only deprived of the pleasure and instruction anticipated at the Convention, but I am baulked, also, in my intended visit to my own city, St. Louis, which I have not seen for more than two years. It is my misfortune, and I am a great loser by it. But I cannot control the circumstances which seem to make it my duty to remain for the present time.

I did feel an ambition to take some little part in the effort now in progress, to advance your great and beneficent object—to cast in one drop to swell the current of your noble enterprise. I am identified with the Great Valley, by nearly fifty years of residence and labor in it; and I have some appreciation of its boundless capabilities, which need nothing to secure a success that will astonish the world, but the wise exercise of the good sense of the nation and the prudent application of its means.

Our Valley presents an anomaly in geographical science. It is the only instance that I know of, where two mighty rivers occupy one and the same valley—and that valley the largest, richest, most inviting to human labor on the face of the globe; for there is no mountain, no dividing ridge between the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence.

I am really sorry that I cannot be with you; for, (to confess my weakness,) I did wish to make a speech before your Convention upon some of the topics which must come under discussion there—topics somewhat familiar to me for nearly half a century, and always full of interest and hope.

I remain, Sir, with great respect,

Hon. I. N. ARNOLD. EDWD. BATES.

The Chicago Canal Convention.

THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 6.

The New-York delegation to the Chicago Canal Convention were formally received by the State and City authorities, at the Court-house, this afternoon. HENRY T. BLOW delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Gen. WALBRIDGE in behalf of the delegation. Addresses were also made by Gov. KING, S. B. RUGGLES, Gov. GAMBLE, and others.

Gov. GAMBLE, speaking in reference to the projected canal, said Missouri recognized the importance of the movement, and desired to sacrifice everything for the Union—an institution that belongs to Missouri, and connects her with the South. He called on all to use their influence not merely to open the canal, but to give the people a true impression of the abiding loyalty of Missouri to the Union, and her determination to consecrate her all to it.

The visitors have been seeing the sights in the city, and on Monday will make an excursion to the Iron Mountain.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

Regatta for 1863.

The Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will come off on Thursday morning, the 11th of June, at half-past ten o'clock. There will be three prizes, valued at $150 each, which will be awarded to the first three yachts returning to the stake-boat abreast of the Club House, Hoboken. The yachts entering for this Regatta will be "handi-capped" by the Regatta Committee in a race open to all classes. The allowances of time to be taken at the starting, without reference to the wind at the time. The sailing courses are as follows: A flag-boat will be anchored abreast of the Club House, at Hoboken; on the east side of which the yachts will be anchored in two lines, head to the wind, commencing from the flag-boat with those of the greatest allowance of time. Yachts may have their mainsails, or foresails and mainsails, according to their rig, hoisted, and gaff-topsails set; the Committee reserving the discretionary power, however, of adopting any other preparation for starting they may deem proper, should the weather or circumstances render a change necessary. The yachts will pass to the north and west of a flag-boat stationed off Robin's Reef Light; thence easterly to a flag-boat stationed off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the north and east; thence around the buoy of the Southwest Spit, passing it from the north and east. Returning, they will first pass the flag-boat anchored off Owl's Head, Long Island, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flag boat off Robin's Reef Light, passing it to the south and west; thence to the flag-boat off Governor's Island, passing it to the south and east; thence to the flag-boat abreast of the Club House, Hoboken, passing it to the westward. In going and returning, all the buoys on the west bank—viz., Nos. 11, 13 and 15—are to be passed to the eastward.

The attention of members is called to the following rules: "A statement, containing the name of each yacht, and the name of the owner or owners, (all of whom must be members of the Club,) the rig, dimensions and tonnage, as computed by the measurer, in accordance with the laws of the United States, shall be filed with the Secretary before such yacht can be entered for a regatta. A true model of each yacht shall be deposited with the Secretary before she can enter for any regatta. Owners of yachts, proposing to enter for any regatta, shall give notice in writing to the measurer, specifying the time and place when and where the yachts may be measured, such time to be not less than twenty-four hours after the delivery of said notice, and during the ten days next preceding the limited time for entry, and such place some convient part of the New-York harbor. Upon said measurement, the measurer shall receive such reasonable aid as he may require from the crew of the yacht measured. No other than fore and aft sails shall be set on a yacht while contending for a prize. No member shall be interested in more than one yacht entered for any regatta. Yachts allowed to carry men as follows: Schooners, first-class, one to every four tons of her measurement. Second class, one to every three and a half tons. Sloops, first-class, one to every three and a half tons; second class, one to every three tons. Every yacht under fifty tons shall carry, during a regatta, a serviceable boat not less than ten feet in length; and yachts over fifty tons shall carry one not less than twelve feet in length." Entries will be received until Tuesday, June 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the office of the Secretary of the Club, No. 5 Pine-street. Owners of yachts entered for the regatta are requested to have them at the anchorage, abreast of the club house, by 6 A. M. on the day of the regatta; and the Committee will exclude any yacht from competing for a prize that is not at the anchorage by 8 A. M. All yachts will wear their owner's signal at their peak. The order of starting, in giving the allowance of time at the start, is in compliance with a resolution of the club at a late meeting.

The Kirtland Habeas Corpus Case.

The case of SYDNEY KIRTLAND, arrested as a reble spy by the Provost-Marshal, was up again before Judge MCCUNN, yesterday, when Ex-Judge STUART, as counsel for the prisoner, presented the following points:

The offence charged upon the prisoner must be taken cognizance of by either a military or a civil tribunal, and not by one of mixed jurisdiction or by two separate tribunals.

The only offence with which the prisoner can be charged, which a military court can take cognizance of, is the offence of being a spy.

If the prisoner is not a spy, he has committed no offence with which the military power can have anything to do.

The offence of being a spy is strictly defined by a recent act of Congress, which sets forth what alone shall constitute such an offence, and what shall be its punishment.

Under that act of Congress the prisoner is not a spy, and is neither to be held nor punished as one.

The prisoner's loyalty is unquestioned; his conduct in fleeing from the rebel conscription and putting his life and property in danger showed this.

Upon these points the prisoner's counsel made a lengthy argument, and was replied to by Mr. GLASSEY, counsel for the Provost-Marshal, who contended that the only questions arising in the case were—

1. Is ROBERT NUGENT authorized by the United States Government to represent it in its military powers in New-York?

2. Did SIDNEY KIRTLAND come from a State with which the United States are at war?

If an affirmative answer is given to these two questions, then the military authorities alone had jurisdiction in the case, and the fact whether KIRTLAND was a spy or not should be tried by them.

At the conclusion of the argument the Judge took the papers, and promised a decision on Monday.

Destitute Catholic Children.

A number of gentlemen of this City have formed a society called the "Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in the City of New-York." The corporators are Messrs. Felix Ingoldsby, Charles A. Stetson, Eugene Kelly, Charles M. Connolly, Daniel Devlin, Andrew Carrigan, L. Silliman Ives, Edward C. Donnelly, Edward Frith, Henry J. Anderson, Joseph Fisher, Eugene Plunkett, John McMenomy, Donatien Binssee, Lewis J. White, John Milhau, J. O'Brien, Bernard Amend, John E. Develin, Stephen J. Philbin, Florencio Escalante, John O'Connor, Henry L. Hoguet, James Lynch, Frederick E. Gilbert, Daniel O'Connor "and their successors." Three of these gentlemen have each subscribed $5,000, with a promise to pay $300 annually, and another, $2,500. A house for boys is already open under the charge of the Christian Brothers, and one for girls, under the management of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. The office of the Society is at No. 25 Chambers-street, where contributions will be received, as also all desired information given and applications attended to by the President, Dr. SILLIMAN IVES.

Bishop's Appointments.

The appointments of Bishop POTTER for the coming week are as follows:

June 7..1st Sunday after Trinity, A.M., Tarrytown.
P. M., Beechwood.
June 9..Tuesday, A. M., Sandy Hill. Convocation and Ordination.
Evening, Glen's Falls.
June 10..Wednesday, A. M., Saratoga Springs.
4 P. M., Ballston.
June 11..Thursday evening, Trinity Church, Albany.
June 12..Friday, A. M., Greenbush.
Evening, Holy Innocents, Albany.

The Bishop held an ordination, on Trinity Sunday, in the Church of the Epiphany, in this City, when he admitted to the Diaconate Mr. ALEXANDER MCWHORTER, of New-Haven, and to the Priesthood Rev. HENRY L. JONES, who has recently accepted a call to Fitchburgh, Mass. The candidates were presented by the Rector, Rev. LOT JONES, D. D. Morning Prayer and the Litany were said by Rev. J. A. PADDOCK, of St. Peter's, Brooklyn, assisted by Rev. R. H. BOURNE, connected with the mission work in our public institutions. The Bishop preached, and also held a confirmation, laying hands on thirty-seven persons—making a total of 1,152 presented by Rev. Dr. JONES during his ministry of thirty years. The Holy Communion was administered, the Bishop consecrating the elements. The church was full in every part.

Roman Catholic Calendar.

The following is the weekly Calendar of the Roman Catholic Church, for the week commencing to-day:

June 7..Sunday.......Within the Octave of Corpus Christi. 2d Sunday after Pentecost. s. d. W.
June 8..Monday......Of the Octave. s. d. W.
June 9..Tuesday......Of the Octave. s. d. W.
June 10..Wednesday...Of the Octave. s. d. W.
June 11..Thursday.....Octave of Corpus Christi. d. W.
June 12..Friday........The Most Sacred Heart of Jesus. gr. d. W.

Preaching for the Soldiers.

Rev. J. B. MERWIN, Chaplain in the United States Army, and Hon. Mr. POMEROY of Kansas, are expected to address the soldiers at the "Soldiers' Association," No. 194 Broadway, this P. M., at 3½ o'clock. The public are invited.

Court of General Sessions.

Recorder HOFFMAN yesterday passed sentence upon the following persons, convicted at the present term of the Court:

Eliza Williams, for attempt at grand larceny—Penitentiary one year. James Murray and Edward E. Seymour, jointly convicted of attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years and four months each. Pierre Andoit, for assault and battery—fined six cents. Samuel Crosby, for forgery in the fourth degree—City Prison thirty days. John Kane, for attempt at burglary—State Prison two years. Mary Ryan, for passing counterfeit money—State Prison two years. Esther Gevier, for petit larceny—Penitentiary six months. Emma Smith, for grand larceny—State Prison two years. William Hamilton, *alias* Hampton, for grand larceny—State Prison four years. Harvey Vincent and William F. Butler, jointly convicted of attempt at grand larceny—State Prison two years each. Charles Overlander, for petit larceny—Penitentiary six months. Charles Johnson, (colored,) for assault with dangerous weapon—Penitentiary six months.

Loyal Ladies' League.

The "Loyal Ladies' League of New-York" held a monthly meeting in the school room No. 388 Ninth-avenue, on Wednesday, at 4 P. M., Mrs. GEORGE TOMPKINS acting as President, and Miss L. JONES as Secretary. This organization, having nearly one thousand signatures, pledged to *unconditional loyalty* to the Government, (while it aids disabled soldiers,) has been much retarded in its operations, in consequence of many persons mistaking it for the Loyal "Women's Convention," with which it has *no connection.* At their meeting on Wednesday, appropriate extracts from the publications of the "Loyal National League" were read, and short addresses made by some of the ladies, one of whom said "it is our bounded duty to become correctly informed in the political as in the religious and historical literature of our country. This knowledge we may obtain without deviating from the strictest delicacy, and we must not be deterred by the fear of having our reputation unjustly censured."

The Invalid Corps of Honor.

Although the recruiting rendezvous for this corps, at No. 65 Franklin-street, under the superintendence of Col. ROBT. NUGENT, A. A. P. M. General, has been opened since Monday, there have been nearly a hundred applicants. The duties will be chiefly in garrison and light marches, and the government, in establishing the corps, do so as a reward to those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, have become disabled. Those only are accepted, and they are required to produce recommendations from their old commanders. Surgeon POWELL, U. S. A., has examined a great number of applicants. The corps will be divided into three battalions, those men who have lost an arm or leg being assigned to the second or third battalions. Capt. CROMIE, late of the Twelfth N. Y. Vols., First Lieut. JAS. W. POWELL, Jr., late Aide-de-camp, (both wounded in the service,) have charge of the rendezvous. Officers and men can obtain further information from them.

Veterinary Convention.

There will be a meeting of veterinary surgeons held at the Astor House on the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the propriety of forming a National Veterinary Association. A large number of veterinary surgeons from Ohio, Kentucky, Delaware, Pennsylvania, &c., have notified their intention of being present.

The National Young Men's Christian Association.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 6.

A large and interesting meeting was held tonight at Bryan Hall, under the auspices of the National Young Men's Christian Association.

Eloquent addresses were made by GEORGE H. STEWART, Bishops SIMPSON, KABURNELL and others, in behalf of the United States Christian Commission.

A generous contribution was received to further the object of the meeting.

(Advertisement.)

GOOD BOOKS.—Works on Phrenology, Physiology, Phonography, Hydropathy, Psychology, Agriculture, Architecture, Home Education, Gymnastics, Food and Diet, Fruit Culture, &c., together with a "Special List" containing Physiological works intended especially for those who need them. Send a prepaid envelope, addressed to yourself, and the different catalogues will be sent by return post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Phrenological Journal for June—price 10 cents—now ready.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 6.—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Mme. Marguerita de Bouchilier, Mrs. Rich and daughter, Mme. De Lunge, Dr. Wallace, Washington; Capt. Cronmine, Miss Isabella Wiggins, Miss Ellen Long, Miss Isabella Jorens, Mr. Cummins and lady, Andrew Smith, Mr. Purdy, Albert Macy, Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. J. A. Kemp and child, M. De Gabinx, lady and sister, Miss Tate, Mrs. C. Criquillon, Miss Criquillon, C. Guibert and lady, Mr. Sargent, Geo. Burgess, Marian H. T. Kerr, Miss J. S. Bennett, Miss Lucy McLoon, John Lipscombe, wife and child, Mrs. Mary Petz and 3 children, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Charles Boyes and infant, Fanny Grant, Valentine Lovin, Mr. Wiggins, D. Torrens, W. Fielding, Edward Molson, John and Mary Ratz, John L. Buntin, Master McCready, M. W. Lazams, Dr. Rickson, Mrs. B. C. Gould and infant, Mrs. Finete, Mrs. J. Smith, Rev. Felix Firsot, Rev. L. Caillet, Fred. Vallotte, John Groupierre, Fred Palier and daughter, Moses Weil, Jose Caramino, Leon Labbe, Baptiste Ruhl, J. Villarino, Rev. F. J. Blake, Mlle. Alina L. Aignoux and nurse, N. McNear and wife, C. F. Hunter, Wm. Foster and child, with others in steerage. Specie, $23,683.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans.—Michael Fitzgeral and wife, L. B. Joseph, Dr. McCormick, Mrs. D. A. Batchelder, James Sloan and wife, E. P. Merrifield, Rev. H. Coplin, C. C. Thompson, John Warren, Lewis Dynott, Mr. Coppinger, J. H. Munger, Capt. E. Norton, E. D. Eaton, Miss Donevan, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morning Star, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Russell and servant, Mrs. Leonard, Miss Holloway and 2 sisters, Miss Bankhead, Mrs. M. Dumont, J. Davidson, Mr. Rodd, S. J. N. Smith, G. J. Adler, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Griswold and child, C. M. Shons, H. E. Hall, J. E. Fischer, R. H. Bayley, Mrs. E. Oviatt, Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Chase, servant and 5 children, Mrs. and Miss Rand, Mrs. Dunbar and 3 children, Mrs. G. Palfrey, 3 children and nurse; Mrs. Miltenberger and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood, 3 children and servant; Miss Miltenberger and servant, Geo. Olivier, Jas. Thebaud, F. Gaschen, Z. Surbeck, B. Margot, Mr. Stark, P. Norique, J. M. Heath, Mrs. Hoehn and son, Mrs. Stakeman, G. W. Truck, S. W. Truck, R. B. Howard, Wm. Graves, M. Wells, F. Bone and son, W. H. Barett, Mr. Ives, A. Goraud, lady and 3 children; E. M. Ivens, lady, child and servant; G. Ulrichs, lady, 3 children and servant; G. S. Denison, J. Esclapon and lady, J. P. Vanbergen, Mrs. Wm. Hunt, 7 children and 2 servants; Miss Pride, Miss Tetier, Mr. and Mrs. Letchford and children, Mr. and Mrs. McStea, family and 2 servants; Miss M. L. Bein and servant, J. B. Walsh, C. Clement and servant, Mrs. Reynaud, sister and 2 children; F. Edmonds and lady, Mrs. Tissot, Mrs. Midge and servant, H. Dospit and lady, C. W. Lytle, C. Butler, P. Bissinger, Col. Hawkes, H. T. Blodgitt, Lieut.-Col Hersey, 26th Maine, wounded; C. H. Churchill, C. Burke, C. Haggerty, G. F. Swift, C. E. Spencer, M. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Himman and son, Paul Juge fils, Theo. Dromel, Dr. W. N. Merceir and servant, Miss L. Lange, Mme. George, Miss Couny and servant, Mrs. P. H. Morgan, 2 children and servant; J. P. Stagg, lady and child; J. Kein, B. Plummer, Miss Curtis and servant, Mrs. Carhart and family, Dr. Gilmore and lady, Mr. Castera, G. A. Seaman, Mrs. G. W. Bowen, Mr. Blair, E. V. Andibert, Dr. Porter, J. O. Seymour, Mr. Meldrum, Mr. Long, B. Bradbury, and 24 in steerage. From Havana—Mr. Cuchard, Mr. J. Hernandez, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Henry, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Lockwood, Patrick Daley, and 5 in steerage.

In steamship Star of the South, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Harris, child and nurse; Daniel Dunnamore, U. S. N.; G. C. Bachmeister, U. S. N.; Mrs. J. H. Geiger and family, S. E. Whittingham, DeWitt Dean, bearer of dispatches from Mexico to United States Government; Rev. Eather Hassieu, Wm. H. Harris, Patrick Barry, Mrs. H. L. McDermott, Mrs. S. M. Pinckney, Miss Dora Pinckney, Miss Josie Webster, Miss Hattie F. Marvin, James McFaaland, and others—8 in steerage.

In steamer James F. Freeborn, from Fortress Monroe—H. S. Marsh, Wm. McMannis.

In bark Kate, from Port-au-Prince—G. Eustis Hubbard, Jas. Savary.

In brig Agile, from Matamoras—Edward Gonzales, lady and son; G. H. Holstein, Henry Mimio.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 28 | Moon rises 11 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 08 | Gov. Island 12 57 | Hell Gate.. 2 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 6.

Cleared.

Steamers Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Potomac, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.; Geo. Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Clyde, (Br.,) Pany, Londonderry, Boyd & Hincken; Henry Ellis, (Br.,) London, Napier & Welford; Lizzie Southard, (Br.,) Cunningham, London, R. C. Gurney; Dreadnought, Lytle, Liverpool, D. Ogden; Ferdinand Pickert, (Pruss.,) Domanski, Marseilles, Badger & De Vere.

Barks Mayflower, Perry, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Allegro, (Russ.,) Muller, Plymouth, Eng., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sallie Bonsall, Leavitt, Galway, Brett, Son & Co.; Maraval, Potter, Barbados; Marie Heyn, (Pruss.,) Peters, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; H. A. Stephenson, Prindle, Aspinwall, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Caroline, Packard, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Ironsides, Tapley, Philadelphia, M. L. Potter; Deodate, (Norw.,) Nygand, Belfast, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Wm. Sinclair, (Br.,) Sheehan, Newry, Montgomery Bros; Margaretta, (Pruss.,) Rostock, Gloucester, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Suliote, Parino, Lisbon, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brigs Arbutus, (Br.,) Crosley, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; June, (Br.,) Green, Naguabo, via San Juan, P. R., M. A. Green & Carey; Morning Star, (Br.,) Wall, St. Johns, P. R., Thos. Middleton; Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda, Jones & Lough.

Schooners M. Tibbetts, Clunn, Washington; Isaac Hinckley, Leavitt, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. B. Myers, Wilden, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Thos. Hix, Hall, Portland, Wm. Brown & Co.; J. P. Ames, Turner, Port Royal, Godfrey & Holyoke; Eleanor T. Facemire, Budgeton, N. J., Van Brunt & Slaght; Colorado, Sheppard, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. M. Atkins, Atkins, Milton, Del.; Daniel Brown, Heald, Washington, L. Kenny; Watauga, Willis, Beaufort, Murray & Hepler; Washington, Rollins, Washington, Mott Bedell; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven; D. Holmes, Holme, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Hickman, Dickerson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Andrew Stewart, Abraham, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Leader, Baxter, Elizabethport, Jed Frye & Co.

Sloop Planter, Freeman, New-London, H. S. Rackett & Co.; Harvest, Connor, Providence, S. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the South, Woodhull, New-Orleans, via Key West June 1, 6½ P. M., with passengers to Saml. Mitchill.

Steamship Morning Star, Perkins, New-Orleans May 29, and Havana June 1, with passengers.

U. S. steam transport (formerly a tug) James F. Freeborn, Capt Otis Morrell, Fortress Monroe 21 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, Newbern, N. C., May 28, and Key West June 1, to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. gunboat Ascutney, Jackman, Newburyport 36 hours, in tow of steam tug Charles Pearson. Will receive her machinery at the Morgan Iron Works.

U. S. steamer Connecticut, Geo. H. Cooper, Aspinwall May 28.

Steamer Josephine, Grumley, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer J. Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer E. A. Stevens, Raymond, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Charles Pearson, Nash, Newburyport, with U. S. gunboat Ascutney in tow.

Ship Success, Chase, Londonderry 36 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Helen Augusta, (Br., of Turks Islands,) Cutts, Port-au-Prince May 24, with coffee and logwood to R. Murray. Had light southerly winds and calms the entire passage. In Miragoane Passage was boarded by the U. S. steamer Mercedita, Commander Ransom. The H. A. brings 15 passengers, returned emigrants (negroes.)

Bark Kate, (Br., of Turks Islands,) Warren, Port-au-Prince May 25, with coffee, logwood, and honey to Henry de Cordova & Co.

Brig Agile, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Nelson, Matamoras 20 ds., cotton, wool and hides to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Hannah, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Allen, St. Jago 10 ds., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Jones & Lough.

Brig Chimborazo, Warren, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. B. Watson, (of Philadelphia, 3-masted,) Willeby, Vera Cruz May 19, and Key West 28th, in ballast to Innes, Ward & Co. The bark Rapid, Marschalk, hence, arrived on the 17th; schr. Sallie J. Aiken sld. 17th for Nautilus, to finish ldg. At Key West 28th, brig Aurate, of Providence, arr. 2d from Minititlan for Liverpool, short of stores; brig John Welch, Jr., for Philadelphia next day.

Schr. Sea Bird, Wells, Millbridge 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Spelman, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. W. C. Mershon, (3-masted,) Cole, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Good Will, (Br., of Nassau, N.P.,) Roberts, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Copy, Kelly, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr Princess, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Nelson Wells, Ryder, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. Volant, Coombs, Rondout, with coal for Boston.
Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brown, New-Haven.
Schr. Sea Nymph, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Orion, Davis, Fall River, in ballast.
Schr. M. C. Terbell, Handy, Boston for Albany.
Schr. J. W. Nickerson, Nickerson, Boston for Albany.
Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Hodges, Boston for Albany.
Schr. Cooia, West, Boston for Albany.
Schr. Gazelle, Kelly, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. Salmon Washburn, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Boston, in ballast.
Schr. Orator, Gibbs, Bristol, in ballast.
Schr. Gen. Marion, Hayes, Brookhaven, in ballast.
Schr. Onatavia, Jemerson, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Magnolia, Nickerson, Boston, in ballast.
Schr. Burdett Hart, Smith, Fall River, in ballast.
Schr. Hannibal, Wentworth, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. E. Holmes, Hall, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Diadem, Baker, Gloucester, in ballast.
Schr. L. O. Foster, Eldridge, Boston 4 ds., with rice.
Schr. Roscius, Lincoln, Taunton, in ballast.
Schr. John A. Dix, Allen, Hyannis, in ballast.
Schr. B. L. Crooke, Brent, Norwich, in ballast.
Schr. Whistler, Presby, Taunton 2 ds., with nails.
Schr. Susan, Chapple, New-London, in ballast.
Schr. Spring Bird, Hadley, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Benj. Brown, Ingraham, Warren for Port Ewen.
Schr. John D. Griffin, Coon, Essex, in ballast.
Schr. Hudson, Waterman, New-London, in ballast.
Schr. H. B. Gibson, Small, New-London, in ballast.
Schr. Josephine, Waterbury, Stamford for Rondout.
Schr. C. R. Vickery, Babbidge, Taunton for Albany.
Schr. Fakir, Phillips, Newport, in ballast.
Schr. T. P. Abell, Bragg, Boston, in ballast.
Schr Coaster, Nutt, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Emily Jane, Baker, Dighton, in ballast.
Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Bristol for Port Ewen.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Gardner, Providence.
Schr. Hampton, Hart, Providence.
Schr. Hardscrabble, Gregory, Rockland, with lime.
Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton, with mdse.
Sloop Frederick Brown, Carr, Providence, with mdse
Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River.

BELOW—1 ship.

WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Sailed.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) Hansa, (Brem.,) Great Eastern, for Liverpool; Arago, for Port Royal; Geo. Cromwell, and Creole, for New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

MISSING VESSEL.—The Mecklenburg bark Hauptmann von der Luke Sieemon, Capt. Konser, from Hamburg for Portland, sailed from Cowes Nov. 17, 1862, since which time she has not been heard from.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The ship Gaspee (of New-York) is discharging her cargo, and in consequence of having shipped a heavy sea off Cape Horn, which stove her after-hatch, she has damaged a large portion of her cargo. The ship Robin Hood is nearly discharged, with but little damage.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Alexander Marshall—ship, hence for Liverpool, 4th inst., off Block Island.

Antarctic—whaling schr., of Providence, cruising, 3d inst., lat. 36, lon. 74.

Elisha Doane—brig, from St. Jago, Cuba, for Baltimore, 6 ds. out, May 27, in Crooked Island Passage.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince May 25, brigs Augusta, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S., discg.; Afton, (Br., of Halifax,) for Boston in 5 ds. Sld. 23d, bark Helen Augusta, Cutts, for New-York.

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